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The Responsibilities of Blayery; WING THAT IT IS SUSTAINED NON-SLAVEROLDERS.

BY SAMUEL M. JANNEY.

The existence of slavery s generally reretted by reflecting minds, and the responsbility for its continuance is supposed rest upon slaveholders; the object of this treatise is to examine this question in its moral aspect, in order to show that nonslaveholders are contributing to fasten this system on our country, and must share the barden of responsibility. I propose to consider the subject under the following propo-

1. The Divine Author of life, being perfeetly wise and good, has created man for the purpose of rational and spiritual enjoy-

2. In order to fulfil this purpose, the intellectual and moral qualities must be de veloped and improved.

The domestic relations of husband and wife, parents and children, when their the benevolent affections and improve the moral nature of man.

lectual improvement of the slave, interferes with the design of creation by circumscribing the means of enjoyment.

Slaveholders are not alone responsi ble for the evils of slavery, but in a gov. erament like ours, where the people, through their representatives, make the every man who quietly acquiesces in the existence of such laws, without an effort his origin. for their repeal, is responsible for the wrongs

sustain by a concise argument.

opportunity for improvement. When we them.

devolopment of his moral nature is obstructed and the great end of existence impaired.

and wife, parents and children, when their barries and children, when the wrong and wife, parents and children, when the wrong and the 4. Slavery, by abridging the privileges out perceiving, he moved without definite white population should suffer the evils it of domestic life, and obstructing the intelout perceiving he moved without definite white population should suffer the evils it the body of an adult.

that from his earliest recollection, he had their country. always been kept in a hole so small that he In my view the non-slaveholder who ac- Kentucky. I was aware that Mr. Calhour could not stretch out his limbs, where he quiesces in this state of things is less ex- denies the evils, and insists on the benefits saw no light, heard no sound, nor even wit- cusable than the owner of slaves, because of slavery—but I do not remember that it nessed the face of the attendant who brought he can have no reasonable motive for his has ever been my fortune before to meet through their representatives, mase the him his scanty food. For many years con- apathy. If he loves his children or his with gentlemen of such opinions. Mr. sistained by a corrupt public sentiment; jectures were rife concerning his history, country, let him arouse himself from this Calhoun's views on the subject of human

fectly wise and good, has created man for questered by ambition; or the inheritor of ly in the face. cupidity; or the offspring of criminal in- nations may certainly be done here .- "If fords a strong presumption that he is wrong. This proposition may be considered selfevident; for, if we turn our attention to the
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contemplation of external nature, and find

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at a glance the genial influence of education in expanding the mind and enlarging the nations, nor sanctioned by christian princisphere of its enjoyments, as well as in sof. tening the heart and bringing it under the laws, every man who assists in making or He is content to tread the same beaten so serious, that nothing but a long and tedi-

elective franchise in Virginia are non-slaveted and the great end of existence impaired. In the licitual improvement is considered in compatible with slavery. It is even found that the slaves eventh of the themselves one several that the slaves eventh of the purpose of teaching them to read or white males over 20 years of age. Now, when we reflect that the slaves are though weary life without the hope of relieve the military, and the proportion of slaveholders is, by the same data, about oncompatible with slavery. It is even found to assemble colored persons (whether bond or free) for the purpose of teaching them to read or white males over 20 years of age. Now, when we reflect that the slaves are though weary life without the hope of read or with the subjection by the strong arm of the law, and that they could not be held a simple to be considered or with the subjection by the strong arm of the law, and that they could not be held a simple to be considered or with the subjection by the strong arm of the law, and that they could not be held a simple to be considered in an age of barbariam.

Not content with subjecting the body and exacting is labour without reward,—the system of American slavery seeks to crush the intellect,—to shut out the beams of nowledge from the darkened midn,—and on the licitlect,—to shut out the beams of nowledge from the darkened midn,—and or perses all the nobler instincts of the soal. The wickedness of this system is thus happily illustrated in an elequent speech of the system is thus beap pily illustrated in an elequent speech of the system is far a long cannot always from the form that read to the midney of the state of the system of the system is thus the services of another many be read to the read or the read or the read or the read or the system of the system is thus beap pily illustrated in an elequent speech of the system is thus the system is thus the system of the system is thus the system is thus the system is thus the system is thus the system of holders. In Maryland the proportion of years old he could not walk nor talk. He injustice of slavery, is it reasonable or right heard without understanding, he saw with- that three-fourths or seven-eighths of the few may enjoy an exemption from labor, slavery is an evil. I am obliged to under-"After he had learned to speak he related that is alike injurious to themselves and stand you as saying that it is not, and that

and all Germany was searched to discover state of inaction, and make use of proper liberty, I had supposed, are very peculiar, and judicious means to remove an incubus and are confined to himself and to those "After a long period of fruitless inquiry that destroys the energies of the people.— who pin their faith to his sleeve. He has and speculation, public opinion settled down It is not my purpose in this treatise to sug. not hesitated, I believe, to deny certain These propositions I shall endeavor to into the belief that he was the victim of gest any plan for the extension of slavery, truths on this subject, which the Congress some great unnatural crime; that he was but I am persuaded the difficulties will of '76 unanimously declared to be self-evi-1. The Divine Author of life, being per. the heir to some throne, and had been se- vanish when we come to look them steadi- dent. An assembly of wiser statesmen has

and design, such an adaptation of means to ends, and so bountiful a provision for the wants of the animal kingdom that we can.

The catalpho of a children who are continuarly making application of means to the life of the soul."

But why go to Europe to be thrilled with those professed ministers of the Gospel who stoop from their high calling, and per.

You will certainly agree with me that

a nobler destiny. We experience a hun. ed to multiply their number tenfold, and to ens who do not in direct terms defend current testimony is almost sufficient to set. ger that material food cannot satisfy,—a fill up all the western world with these slavery, but who, by habitually magnifying the the question on which it bears. The desire for knowledge, the love of approbation, the yearning for the delights of friendship and of love; the hope of a printual enjoyment: all these are characteristics of the human soul and the

form the kind of food on which it subsist. able privilege; which prohibits them from spirit of christianity it would be to urge They endured it as the least of evils in

that can hardly be appreciated by others wast and acknowledged evils of slavery?" take a view of the wide difference between It is acknowledged that slavery can only It is true that these obstacles chiefly exist. Not only are its evils acknowledged—but savage life and enlightened society, we see exist by virtue of municipal laws;—it is a in his own mind, but there is a constitute they are said to be vast—their removal is

Is this doing to them as we would that I think you claim to belong to the Jeffer. a personal immorality, and then a public others should do to us? Would we be sonian school of democrats. It is not for injury, can it be pretended that an instit content for a son or a daughter to be con-

From the Louisvi le Democrat.

Gentlemen: The progress of our discussion has brought us to the question whether you are ready to defend it as a blessing to

We are conscious of a higher nature and and as if this were not enough it is propos-

continues of the support of the supp

master, who may at any time break the number of all ages, (or two has children, but they are not his to control and educate. He is not permitted to exercise a father's care—to labour for their bening age, when he may rejoice in their success and participate in their prosperity.—One of the highest sources of perental enjoyment is cut off from his existence. The joyment is cut off from his existence in the same time the number of the same time the number of the same time the number of all ages, (or two and separate them forever. He and of stronger passions who proceeds that ruins thousands, while and separate them forever. He and of stronger passions who proceeds the man of stronger passions who proceeds the county. So the very enormity of his constitute and separate them forever. He and of stronger passions who proceeds the man of stronger passions who proceeds the man of stronger passions who proceeds the resumple, gentlemen, of quoting scripture. Allow me to follow tis, and give you a passage on this point:—

The same time the number of free with the same time the number of free declared. As we ought with gratined and settards the prosperity of our negroes, taken as they come, and recountly. You have set me the example, gentlemen, of quoting scripture. Allow me to follow tis, and give you a passage on this point:—

At the same time the number of free wither that the same time the number of free wither that the same time the number of free double of the transition of the section of the free weakens the public mind to the necessity of hold. It is a decrease of the free weakens the prosperity of our negroes, taken as they come, and recountly of number of vou

that would not conduce to his welfare when properly developed. If he is placed in a condition being contrary to the order of nature and the will of Heaven, requires to be changed, for it would be unreasonable to make a forced and unnatural condition a plea for denying to a single individual the opportunity for improvement. When we opportunity for improvement. When we have establed in other responsible for the evils of slavery, in the disastrous. Some of them are more obligate, and he way to the Wark, on their cumstances by which he is surrounded.—Born perhaps to the inheritance of slaves, while it was pending, of the session, by a young gentleman of unusual promise, and of great worth, not with that on theirs, but all of them are not alone responsion to the state of the session, by a young gentleman of unusual promise, and of great worth, not with them as property, having the example of come from, and how their presence in New York has nothing to down the way to the Wards of the time one of the mare more obligation to the state of the 40,00 them accustomed from his infancy to consider them as property, having the example of example—does any intelligent, candid, and observing man doubt that the tendency of slave labor is to impoverish the soil?

AGRICULTURAL.

AGRICULTURAL.

Expressions the Wards of them are more obligation of the session, by a young gentleman of unusual promise, and of great worth, not with them as property, accounters the people through their representatives make the laws, and accustomed from his infancy to consider them accustomed from his infancy to consider them accustomed from his sufficion being contrary to the order of nature which they accust that condition being contrary to the order of nature which they accust that condition being contrary to the order of nature which the sum of the session of the mark accustomed from his sum of the session of the mark accustomed from his sum of the session of the mark accustomed from his sum of the session of the mark accustomed from his sum of the s of the slave, in the habits of self-indulgence into cities-it finely illustrates the benevoand inattention to his business on the part lence of that people—I see nothing else, of the master which the possession of slaves particularly, that you can learn from it.

The wickedness of this system is thus happily illustrated in an eloquent speech of
Horace Mann, "Twenty years ago a sharp
sensation ran through the nerves of the civsensation ran through the nerves sensation ran through the nerves of the civ. dolph, slavery was described as a cancer on lised world, at the story of a young man named Casper Hauser, found in the city of named Casper Hauser, found in the city of North Casper Hauser, found to oppose!" What, think you, would this great teacher say, if he were to appear to-day among us, and hear his disciples deny that slavery is an evil? What, if he should read these strange words of one of these disciples: "We are not yet certain that our boasted liberty and equality may not turn out more theory than fact. The great neuron of more theory than fact. The great neuron of more theory than fact. The great neuron of many slaves—why then even though the slaves were cessity of mankind, after all, is a home, why then, even though the slaves were food and raiment. When a man has secur. worth three millions annually, it may still but one I have come to after dilligent inquiry. Besides Mr. Corey, the Union has some twen ed the possession of these, he can consider be true, and doubtless is, that the aggregate the glories of liberty and equality." And of our wealth is diminished, and the vigor of the Mississippi. One in Ohio reports that during the past year he has assisted 100. another, who still clung to the principles of our prosperity weakened by their presence this great statesman, should ask. "would And this, without taking into the account you rather have a home, food, and raiment, the number of valuable working-men-who and be a slave?-or go forth a wanderer, increase the wealth of the State by their hungry and naked, and be a freeman?"—
And then the first should coolly answer,
"Ask the man starving for bread that question, and see what he will answer? Esau from us by our slaves. You will not deny orce sold his birthright for a mess of pot- that many of both these classes have gone often results in the formation of a church and seldom, if ever, met—of truer friends of liberty, never. His derision of them af. Patriarch say? I think he would say, "Lib-tucky but for our slaves—and you see how Rev. Mr. Gibson followed, briefly setting the setting of them af.

remember the company in which it classes against emancipation, and in favor of slathe exemplar you have chosen-the charac- very-in the extreme poverty of so many act, of every man and child, is exerting an inpermitted to blind our eyes, on a subject the effect of the other. After dwelling on these referred, were all natives of Virginia, and "The State of New York contains 140,000

general tendency. It matters not for our tion to the subject of slavery. It shows present purpose, whether the reason of it how strong a tendency there is in the nature s found in the negligence, and slothfulness of things, to gather the poor and miserable

Louisville, March 9, 1849.

Rev. Dr. Hutton first addressed the recetion

the exemplar you have chosen—the character it ascribes to him—and the warning it derives from both? "Look diligently, lest ton from such a curse. My heart swells and of the power of the Sunday School Library wants of the animal kingdom that we can. The pathos of a numan being shidded from a curse in the light of nature and cut off from a curse. My heart swells the opinions of prudent, wise, and patriotic there be any fornicator, or profane person, as Esau, who for one morsel of meat sold mention of anything that shows the pros-Nor has he provided only for that animal nature which we share in common with the beasts that perish.

Nor has he provided only for that animal nature which we share in common with the beasts that perish.

Nor has he provided only for that animal knowledge of duty and of control of meat sold in this boasted land of light and liberty, reprobation be too strong for such control of meat sold in this boasted land of light and liberty, reprobation be too strong for such control of meat sold in this boasted land of light and liberty, reprobation be too strong for such control of meat sold in this boasted land of light and liberty, reprobation be too strong for such control of meat sold in this boasted land of light and liberty, reprobation be too strong for such control of meat sold in this boasted land of light and liberty, reprobation be too strong for such control of meat sold in this boasted land of light and liberty, reprobation be too strong for such control of meat sold in this boasted land of light and liberty, reprobation be too strong for such control of meat sold in this boasted land of light and liberty, reprobation be too strong for such control of meat sold in this boasted land of light and liberty, reprobation be too strong for such control of meat sold in this boasted land of light and liberty, reprobation be too strong for such control of meat sold in this boasted land of light and liberty, reprobation be too strong for such control of this birthright. The perish is brittened, and the sabbath school book are also being scattered, and the sabbath school book are also being scattered, and the sabbath school book are also being scattered.

There is a perish control of this boasted land of light and liberty, reprobation be too strong for such control of the sabbath school beat an all scattered.

There is a perish control of the sabbath school beat and the sabbath school beat and the sabbath school beat and the sabbath school beat an all scattered.

The sabbath school of the sabbath school beat and the sa The venerated statesmen, to whom I have like this. Let us examine what you say these books were distributed, and of the duty of

state of spiritual enjoyment: all these are characteristics of the human soul and the stamp of its immortal nature.

As the naturalist when he finds the tooth of some unknown animal, can tell by its of some unknown animal animal can tell by its of some unknown animal animal can tell by its of some unknown animal animal can tell by its of some unknown animal animal can tell by its of some unknown animal animal can tell by its in attempting to remove it.—

State of some unknown animal that the State of so it. But I appeal to every sober-minded the State of New York, from her position, man, who may read what I am writing, and receives foreign emigrants out of all proington street, near Liberty, in the midst of the of the kind of food on which it subsist.

If the privilege, which prohibits them from the kind of food on which it subsists. The property of the sacred volume, which may read what I am writing, and may read what I am writing and may, the other three inducts on the other States. I the other three inducts on the opposition of the other states are read to the opposition of the other states. It the opposition of the proposition with the proposition which whether they remain her or remainded to the opposition of the proposition with the oppo

lbs. of Peruvian guano to the acre. The product was a fraction over 20 bushels of clean wheat

LOUISVILLEAPRIL 7, 1849

Examiner to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be induced to subscribe.

J. M. McK's letter is received. Thanks!

o hold a public meeting in the town of Brownsborough idham county, Ky... on SATURDAY, the 14th day of pril next, for the purpose of taking into consideration be ways and means best calculated to promote that object

Corresponding and Executive Con At a meeting of the friends of emancipation held in Louisville, February 22, 1849, W. W. Worsley having been called to the chair, and Reuben Dawson appointed secretary, the following gentlemen were named as a Correspond ing and Executive Committee, with power to enlarge their number and fill vacancies: Wm. Richardson, W. W. Worsley,

Reuben Dawson, Wm. E. Glover, David L. Beatty, Patrick Maxey, Bland Ballard, W. P. Boone, Thomas McGrain.

At a meeting of the Committee, February 2 Lewis Ruffner and James Speed were added to the number. Wm. Richardson was chosen Treasurer, and Bland Ballard Corresponding W. W. WORSLEY, Ch'n. Secretary. R. Dawson, Secretary.

From the foregoing notice it will be see that a standing committee has been appointed by the friends of emancipation in Louisville.

The great object of the committee will be publish valuable pamphlets and essays for distribution through the State. From many quarters applications are continually made for facts and statistics bearing upon the subject of emancipation. Those applications, we trust, will now be fully met, and a vast amount of useful information upon this vitally important subject be disseminated throughout Kentucky.

Any applications addressed to Bland Ballar Corresponding Secretary, or Paul Seymour, publisher of the Examiner, will meet with prompt attention.

The Convention of Slaveholder A correspondent, in whose judgment we have the utmost confidence, thinks the nineteenth day of April is so near that it will not be possible to have a general meeting of slaveholders on that day. We did not suppose that persons from distant parts of the State could attend; but we thought it would be better to have a meeting composed of gentlemen from a few counties than to have no meeting at all. If there is any meeting had better be abandoned. We think the slaveholders friendly to emancipation might

Tennessee has caught the spirit of emancipation, it would seem. The Knoxville Tribuue is publishing a series of efficient articles in its favor, in which a popular Convention on the sub-

The latest intelligence from Santa Fe will be found in our paper this morning. Among oththe death of Mr. L. F. Thurston, formerly of this city.

Slavery and Education-The Voice of Vir-

The experience of the various slave States in which efforts have been made te establish systems of Common Schools, demonstrates the utter incompatibility of such systems with slavery. Here, in our own Commonwealth, for several years our most philanthropic statesmen labored hard to produce a public sentiment favorable to the establishment of a well-digested system of public schools. At length, a bill to establish such a system passed our legislature, and tablish such a system passed our legislature, and be at hand. Those whose hearts are now sick-thousands of our fellow-citizens congratulated ened when they look into the carpenters' shops, each other on so auspicious an event. In their visions of the future, Kentucky seemed dotted all over with school-houses, in which dotted all over with school-houses, in which gro workmen, and are ready to quit in disgust, the children of the State were about to receive a State which thus oppresses and degrades them, the blessings of a good common education. The ignorance that disgraced the Commonwealth was to be removed, and every child was to be instructed how to read and write, and to develop his mind by converse with the great works of

the master minds of all time. The melancholy truth, so different from the dazzling fancy we have referred to, remains to be told. Ten years have passed since the legis-lature of Kentucky passed the act for the estab-blighting and withering influence it has had, lature of Kentucky passed the act for the establishment of a school system from which the greatest moral and mental benefits were expect- every man in the State. Let our editors an ed to flow. But, alas, very little more than the mere passage of the bill has yet been accom-plished. The dark clouds of ignorance, that have so long frowned over every portion of our preachers, who are commissioned to "cry aloud State, are as yet unillumined by the rays of and spare not," exert their talents and their inhave so long frowned over every portion of our knowledge. Darkness yet covers much of the mind of the State, and although we can boast to have, a most pernicious influence upon Reli-of brilliant statesmen and wise legislators, although several of our greatest men have a very wide reputation for genius and the accomplishments of cultivated intellect, yet the masses are permitted to grow up unconscious of the or great results which the human mind has produced in former centuries, and ignorant of the promise, are alike shrouded in night. They claimed by his correspondent, and then adds his know but little more than they would have own testimony, from which we make the subknown had they been born during the darkness joined extracts: of the feudal ages. All the discoveries of genius and all the improvements of science are lost

to them. The truth is now pretty generally admitted that a State which cherishes the Institution of Carolina School, pernicious in all its eco slavery, must also be cursed with an ignorant white population. This is one of the wretched rendered with a philosophy, the sentiments of all Virginia, from Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Wythe, Pendleton, Henry, George Mason, Monroe, down retributions that slavery brings upon the com-munity. The enslavement of the black man is ever associated with the illiteracy of the white masses. If slavery produced no other sed recurse to the land which was cultivated by sult than this if no blighting influence other No community can greatly flourish and prosthan that which banishes the possibility of education from every tenth mind born in the trades as dishonorable, because slaves are em State—if no other gloomy and destructive con-

by wretched result of slavery, every philan-thropist would desire to see the system abrogat-ed. But from the ignorance engendered by sla-very, a host of inconveniencies rices. It is such that the west to such the fortune they rarely or nev-er find, and never deserve to find. very, a host of inconveniencies, vices, and speak a language in relation to the moral effects of ignorance too plain to be misunderstood, too deeply and ever to be forgotten. Ignorance is the great parent of vice and erime, and ignorance is the invariable concomitant of slavery You cannot disjoin the two curses. They go hand in hand together. Wherever the one is found the demon form of the other is sure to be

In looking over the Richmond, Va. Whig for December 11th, 1845, we find a communication written for that paper, which is full of good sice and truth. We recommend it to the at-

of States has been in regard to the influence of lavery on education and prosperity. Here it is. It s from the pen of a man of wisdom, and is ruth ought to sink deep in the hearts of all who would have Kentucky prosperous and her

teacher in Richmond. The plan is certainly very beautiful in theory, containing some "philosophical and most valuable conceptions," but pleu ever can succeed in Virginia, until we shall which we suffer, and there applied the proper norance. Nothing has yet been done and reinedy. What is the cause of the evil we complain of, and how can it be effectually removed? are questions which every true lover of ia, who values her prosperity and happiness more than his own dollars and cents, ought now seriously and calmly to investigate. Why is it truth. Here are some interesting extracts: so difficult to obtain well qualified and efficient teachers throughout the country? Because the population is too sparse to afford such teachers an adequate compensation for their services.— This is the case in almost every county of the y world, Slavery, is the true, the real, the unable source, whence springs all the igno-

which now unhappily afflict the State.
You may sketch out the most admirable plan for educating the poor children, ever devised by the wit of man, but you can never reduce it to oractice with the least prospect of success, as ong as we cultivate our lands with slaves, and bring them up to trades, (which ought to be pelling our people to leave the State, and seek employment elsewhere, or remain here and endure the alternative, so mortifying and repug-nant to the feelings of freemen, of being com-pelled to labor side by side, with the siave, and to have their services estimated by those of the slave. Thousands of our young mechanics, Carpenters, Blacksmiths, Bricklayers, &c., "the alone, annually leave Virginia and go to some of the free States of the West. Go to any county in the State, particularly in Eastern Virginia, and you will find nearly all the land, worth cultivating in possession of the "slave holding aristocracy," and almost every man has his own Carpenter, Blacksmith, &c., from among his gion. Our labors should never be considered. brought up to some hard working and respecta-ble calling, must leave the State to find employ-ment; they cannot afford to state to find employment; they cannot afford to stay here and work as cheap as the slave, who fares in the coarses manner and is compelled to toil in the most ar-ducus and incessant manner, under penalty of the lash, to be inflicted at the discretion of hi master. Thousands of poor families leave Virginia every year, principally from the cause which I have mentioned, and those who stay be hind, are so scattered and separated, that it is ever wise and liberal in its features. We have seen accounts of a great many public meetings held in the different counties of the State last summer, on the subject of Education. Many flourishing and high sounding Resolutions were than to have no meeting at all. If there is any adopted at these meetings, and an Education doubt, however, the project of holding such a Convention has either already assembled or is to ssemble in a day or two, to take into considera tion the disgraceful amount of ignorance dishold a meeting at Frankfort previous to the assembling of the Convention on the 25th of April.

closed by the census of 40, and the best means of diminishing it. Numberless plans for doing this, have been suggested. The Whig, the Times & Compiler, the Enquirer, and the News & Star, have made strong and eloquent appeals to the people-calling upon them to instr act vigorously and promptly on this subject, at the present session of the Legislature! But mark, Messrs Editors,

> off as they can possibly get. The excitement which now prevails, will, in little while, entirely subside, and you will see stir, and flutter for awhile.

ing will be done to promote the cause of Edu-

cation, because nothing can be available done.

until our people see a disposition manifested to

But only awaken a feeling on the subject of slavery which existed in 1832, and which would have been productive of so much good, but for the impertinent interference of Northern Abosome ground to hope that this deadly poison and drawback to their prosperity, will some of these times be removed, and they will gladly consent to stay in their native State and endure for awhile the evils incident to their situation, in them crowded with negro apprentices and newill be induced to stay awhile longer, and unite with others who are trying to elevate the character of Virginia, and to give her that high rank which she formerly occupied among the other States of the Confederacy. Let us, then, Messrs. Editors, turn our attention to this important point—the Abolition of Slavery in Virginia: Let the speeches of McDowell, Summers, and others, delivered in '32, which expose in such masterly style the evils and the horro callings and all professions unite their efforts, and raise the standard of Domestic Abolition, determined to fight with energy,
hope, until this great evil, worse than pestilence
or famine, is reoted out and destroyed forever.
A CITIZEN.

Mr. John H. Pleasants, one of Virginia's most masterly problems which the intellect of the gifted sons, was at the time of the appearance present age is working out for the alleviation of of this communication, the editor of the Richthe buman family. To them the history of the mond Whig. In publishing the communication, past, the present condition of the world, and he made some editorial remarks in which he dethe future destiny of our species so full of clares his entire approval of the doctrines pro-

> "We have, rarely if ever, published an article in 20 years, the sentiments of which so exactly coincide with our own, as the reflections of 'A Citizen,' in this day's Whig.

> "They were anterior to the rise of the South

sequence but the ignorance of a large portion of the white race resulted from slavery, even then all the advantages, fancied and real, which slavery confers on a community, would be purchased at a most ruinous price.

If the mere locking up of the immortal mind in a state of unbreaking darkness were the only wratched result of slavery even white.

rimes spring. The statistics of penitentiaries drance to the vigor of a community, than the impairing the value of the mechanic and handi-craft arts to the citizens, by the employment of slave labor in them? Its effect infallibly is "What again, can be a greater leternd hincation and prosperity ought to be studied by every wise law-giver!

"For these sentiments we expect the denunciation of those who vindicate slavery upon South Carolina principles. Let it come: We despise it now as we did in 1831, when we proclaimed them, and when they were backed by people and Legislature. They were the sentiments of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and all the great and good of that age. They

In the number of the Whig from which

have taken these articles, the first day's proceed ons and daughters renowned for light and ings of a State Education Convention are pub ished. That convention was attended by son of the wisest and best men in the State, among Judges McDaniel, Lomax and Duncan, Revand made a speech. What results have followed this noble effort to redeem Virginia from igthe Slavery incubus. Read what the Whig gives as an abstract of Gov McDowell's speech and note how full his remarks are of melancholy

"Upon assuming his duties, Gov. McDowell made a brief, but most eloquent and impressive speech, in which he alluded to the great purpo-ses for which the Convention had assembled, Virginia that which we ought to have done a century ago. We had fallen behind the age in which we lived, and were delinquent in a duty which ought long since to have been performed. We had made no proper effort to continue first in nonulation in some and in sanowe but

Gov. McD., thought we had too long live

on the reputation of that which had gone—ours seemed to be a monumental State—we seemed content to live upon the renown of the honored dead-we seemed but to remember the de children and their story, looking too much to the past, and forgetting the demands of the pre-ent. We were not unlike the prisoner, who sought in his cell the companionship even of a shadow. He hoped we would bring the disgrace of our ignorance to an end. It had been the pride of a King of France, that every one of his subjects could have a pullet in his pot for dinner—ours should be the higher aim to provide for the mind, rather than the should stop at nothing short of enabling tion of his country, and the oracles of his Reli-

Important from Port Au Prince Advices from Port au Prince to the 6th ult. tate that at that place and throughout the Island, the greatest commotion prevailed on account of a decree having been recently issued. ordering every man of color, without distinction of age or station, to bear arms, and be ready forthwith to march against the Spanish part of the population, under the command of President Soloque. The coffee fell short of an average yield and 50,000 bags were demanded of monopolists, one tenth of which had not arrived from the interior to meeter mittances.

Toronto, March 38d,-Riet in Toronto The ministerial measures for the payment of he extra rebels of 1937 and '38 has resulted in serious riot in Toronto. Last evening, March 22d, Messrs. Baldwin, Blake, and McKenzie were burned in efficy. They were carried through several streets, elevated upon long poles passing from the residence of Mr. Baldwin to the residence of Mr. Blake, and then returning the prediction! All these meetings and Resoluget rid of the slaves which have the effect, like McIntosh, where Mr. McKenzie was stopping. deadly pestilence, of driving the people as far where his effigy was burned, and the house assailed with stones and all manner of missiles, epinion that non-slaveholders should have no things move on just as they have done, until the next census, when we shall sgain begin to resisted. The house of Mr. Montgomery, which is situated nearly opposite, was attacked, and itionists, and you will give the laboring classes Dr. Rolph, that gentleman's house was assailed by the mob and slightly damaged. The residence of Mr. Brown, of the Globe, was also in-

to attend the Convention at Frankfort on the the age. In looking at the Auditor's report,

1	Zoth of the	present month,	have been called
í	the following counties:		
i	Jefferson	Oldham	Shelby
ij	Bourbon	Boyle	Woodford
	Logan	McCracken	Scott
3	Mason	Lincoln	Nelson
	Madison	Boone	Mecklenberg
1	Lewis	Barren	Warren
d	Manage	Theresale.	

We have letters from several other counties where calls for meetings for the same purpose are soon to be published.

The Government Loan. The New York correspondent of the Philad phia American says:

"My information from Washington is our public men approach the question in a bold the effect that the million loan, which was 802 voters. Letcher 49 slaves, 365 voters. and fearless manner, determined to advocate the called for April 1st., will not be then called in, Examine the Auditor's Report through cause of truth, no matter at what expense to and when called only a portion will be needed. the Secretary, to guard against contingencies fluence to bring about the destruction of an evil, which has had, and must always continue which the Mexican indemnity will be paid by tance of the non-slaveholders, and the importance of their interests. No one who makes to move specie for either purpose, will, I have no doubt, be carried out. I learn; that Mr. Meredith will, at the meeting of Congress, in December, advise a modification of the sub-treasury, by which the specie clause will be abolished.

> Bust of Gov. Crittenden. Mr. Hart, the able sculptor, is now engaged upon a bust of Governor Crittenden, which

mises to be a work of rare merit. CINCINNATI, April 2, 8 P. M. Henry E. Spencer has been re-elected Mayor o he city, and Ruffin, Whigh, elected Marshal. A

large majority of the voters voted in favor of the annexation of the Mill Creek township to Cincin-

Sr. Louis, April 3. on of the entire Democratic ticket, with the exare Whigs, and the Aldermen are Democrats. The majority in favor of the railroad project to Cincinnati, was 2,500. The whole number of votes cast

were 5,500. The Connecticut elections have resulted in the election of three Democratic Congressmen-for Governor there is no choice. The Legislature is

is a great rush of emigrants on the Arkansas route

WASHINGTON, April 4. Alexander Irvine, of Clearfield, has been ap pointed Marshall of the Western District of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Switzer, of Pittsburgh, District Attorney for said District.

have occurred since the 27th. CHOLERA IN CLARKSVILLE .- From the 20th to the 27th there were 51 new cases, 15 whites and 36 blacks-and 8 deaths, 4 whites and 4 blacks.

ner and Whig of the 3d says that but three deaths

Mr. Bernard Barton, the Quaker Poet, died very suddenly on the 20th alt., at Woodbridge, of an affection of the heart.

t. Atchison, of the steamer Amaranth o and sunk by the Dr. Franklin, has sued ers of that boat, laying his damages at

We call attention to the following article fro he Kentucky Reveille published at Glasgow, Sarren county. It is an article in which the ditor comments upon a communication from ta, Georgia. It is a pleasant thing, in these

"'Moderation' makes some good sugges in his article; though of course we disagree with the notions he there advances. If either party have run into extremes, it has certainly far as we are informed, been on the side of emancipationists; we are not cognisant of extreme on the other side. It is true that those who own slaves solemnly protest against any interference whatever, by those who do not own hem, or who may be so charitable towards ng not only to lay aside (extremes if any indulge in,) but to let the whole thing rest as it now is, and if they have heretofore or should they hereafter indulge in any extremes whatever, it will be the fault of the emancipationists er, it will be the fault of the emancipationists, who will by their discussion, drive them to it-Then we would advise Mr. 'Moderation' to be a ittle more moderate, and hold perfectly still until those who are more deeply interested in the institution should think that the time has ome for action upon this subject; and if who entertain the same views which he does upon this subject, yet are not quite so 'mode rate,' they would do well to adopt his sugges tion, and use a little more 'moderation.' It ded of extremes from their opponents

We have copied this article because there i an opinion implied, if not strongly expressed, in it, which demands attention. The opinion to which we allude has often been advanced in other quarters, as well as in the columns of the Reveille, viz: that non-slaveholders have no interest, or at least, but a very small interest in this subject of slavery, and that they therefore should leave its discussion and disposal to those who are interested, viz: slaveholders.

This view seems to us a very strange one. What! Non-slaveholders not interested in th question of slavery, its continuance or non-coninuance! Does not the institution of slavery affect the whole State of Kentucky, its population, its land, its every interest? And is it not for a non-slaveholder's advan

tage as well as for a slaveholder's, that land hould rise in value, that public schools should be established and that our citizens should enjoy opportunities for progress and improvement equal to those enjoyed by the citizens of any other State? Well, every reflecting man knows | gain the praise of magnanimity from the unthink that as long as slavery exists such opportunities cannot be enjoyed; that while our beloved State has the heavy weight of "the peculiar institution" to carry, she must lag behind her rivals in the great race. Every man knows, is retarded in its growth, every part suffers also. man and the poor man, all are affected by the growth or decay of the State. The amount of property possessed, whether of one kind or another, does not determine one's interest in the prosperity of the State. The man of large property has, it may be, a greater interest than the man without property, but the man without ecuniary, moral and intellectual condition of the community. To the labouring man, who depends upon his daily exertions to supply the wants of his family, it surely is a matter of clear, and our reasoning faculties unimpaire some importance that he shall find constant em- by feeling or interest. Our aim should be to Voices of Nature, and Thoughts in Rhyme, by tain and steady process! pleyment and be well-paid. And who will say see things precisely as they exist, without exag. portant to the poor man, as to the rich man? All, all, we repeat, are interested, constantly deeply interested in every thing pertaining to

concern in the discussion of the slavery question, is wrong and groundless. Take another view of the matter. The nonslaveholders form a vast majority of the citizens of Kentucky, comprising, probably, sixsevenths of the whole white population. Now, estimate the various interests, social, economical and moral, of this part of the community and place the sum against the various interests of the other part, of six-sevenths against oneseventh, and decide whether the voice of the non-slaveholders ought or ought not to be Meetings for the purpose of selecting delegates heard in the solution of the great problem of we find that there are in Barren County 4,291 slaves, and 2,939 voters. Of this number of voters what proportion are slaveholders? We cannot tell precisely, but an estimate sufficiently near can be made. According to the best culations, in the slave States taken as a whole, ten slaves must be assigned to every owner. Allowing that this number is too large for particular sections, allowing, if you please, that in Barren County five slaves are to be assigned to every owner, you have the whole number of slave-holders 858, say 900. Out of 2,939 voters, 900 are slave-holders and over 2000 nonslave-holders. This is a fact worth considering.

Look at other counties. Rockcastle 395 slaves, Examine the Auditor's Report throughout and you will find many facts of this kind of a This loan will be reserved as long as possible by deeply interesting nature; facts showing, more clearly than words can show, the vast preponthe unissued loan, thus rendering it unnecessary the examination will deay the right of the nonslaveholders to take part in the settlement of all questions involving the welfare of the State. We do not wish to array class against class,

slaveholders against non-slaveholders. Far from it. We would only have it generally understood and acknowledged that all citizens are interested in this great subject. It is a subject of transcendent importance, a problem of difficult solution, and for its solution we require the All prejudices against both free and slave labor. hest wisdom, the noblest thoughts and the largest experience of all classes, of the whole community. Let all meet the great duty which is the happiness and prosperity of the community devolved upon them in the spirit of patriotism at large. Hostile antagonism is as unnecessary and Christian brotherhood.

From a telegraphic dispatch to the Cleveland Herald, of thh 23d inst. from Toronto, we learn

that on the night of the 22d inst. the effigies of Baldwin, Blake, and Mackenzie were burned in the streets. The crowd first went to the house ception of City Marshall, The Democratic ma- of Baldwin and burned his and the effigy of jority was 150. The Board of Delegates elected Blake in front of his house. They then proceeded to the house where Mackenzie was stopping. By this time they numbered about 2000 They set fire to the effigy, demolished a windows, and created a fuss generally.

They also visited the lodging of Rolf and Brown of the Globe, doing some slight dam-

It is rumored that they beat severely H. Price, son of J. H. Price.

son of J. H. Price.

Cottom in Electom.

The Boston Transcript says that the amount of Cotton received at that port for the week ally acceptable to American readers. ending March 20th, 1849, indicates a remarkasignificant of the rapid growth of Boston .-There were received, from New Orleans, 19,927 bales; from Mobile, 16,827; from Apalachicola CHOLERA IN NASHVILLE .-- The Nashville Ban-5198; from Savannah, 2113; from Charleston, 491; from Galveston, 698; total, 45,264 balesmore than one-half the whole importation of the season in 1835, '6 and '7.

> Mr. Greeley, on the last night of the last see sion, moved a joint resolution to change the title of the United States of America to that of Columbia. We doubt whether the public voice would ever consent to give up the title, now young for the journey, and already look jaded out. A party from Wisconsin very wisely unnade glorious by immortal associations.

There have been several cases of chol lately in Dearbon county, Ia.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS. Wayland's University

We have been much interested in the follow-

the people of Georgia, a people in such profound

darkness and ignorance as to believe that the

population of their beloved State is not large snough, and so entirely blind to their own in-

reside with them. We hope our lovers of sla-

'peculiar institution," "republicanism's only

bulwark," is exposed and will rush to the res-

cue. Would it not be advisable for them to

unite with the patriots and sages of South Car-

to the politico-economical and theological re-

lations of slavery? It is possible that the sacri-

legious hand may be arrested and Georgia be

the terrible devastations which follow in its

"Mr Clay's letter on the emancipation ques-

editorial comment in all parts of the Union .-

State to substitute free for slave labor; the scheme may be carried out without much if any

loss, and with a show of liberality which wil

longer. And now, in view of the certainty which stares them in the face, it becomes the

to protect their soil from the new and danger

in her borders; they must erect barrier

against this threatened influx of an off-cast sur

cost—if she be anxious no longer to make com-mon cause with the South, she has the right to

go over, but there is no reason why the other Southern States should build a bridge to facili-

"In discussing a subject of so much import

ance, it is very desirable to keep our judgement

come when property in slaves will cease to

"In studying our own narrow personal inter-

ests, we are too apt to overlook the higher, the

should be offered up on the altar of patriotism.

Both have their advantages, both will promote

Macaulay and the Harpers.

history, for that of the native English authori-

ties, is now settled. The New York Commer

cial has received from Messrs. Harper & Broth-

The Philadelphia annual Conference of the

M. E. Church, met in Philadelphia on Wednes-

day. Bishop Waugh presides, in the absence of

The Burlington Hawk Eye, of the 29th, says:

"Our streets have been crowded with Califor-

nia wagons during the past week. Those who

time of it. Many of the oxen are altogether too

Bishop Morris.

The controversy about the Harpers substitut-

as it is disorganising and pernicious."

The spelling differs from mine. B ference does not affect either the sul style of my work; and I therefore de

us invasion of a hundred and ninety the

duty of other States to take care of the

the N. O. Crescent:

ing article which we have taken from the Chronicle and Sentinel' published at Augus-Brown University by the distinguished Presi- tucky. In support of this position you insist dent who writes over the signature days of violence, and denunciation, to find a dent. They are sermons on some of the most that the State is eminently prosperous. Your trines of Christianity, and there paper in the extreme South discussing the quespaper in the extreme South discussing the que-tion of slavery with entire calmness and free-is nothing in them to limit their interest to Col-in our system of slavery—at least, that it is dom from passion. There is encouragement, lege Students. Two of the discourses are on the at war with the public good. You have thus recent revolutions in Europe, and all who know put me to the proof of the evils of slavery, as too, in the fact that a paper, published in a State with an immense slave population, should clear- Dr. Wayland will be glad to hear his views on a reason for this movement in favor of abolish ly discern the certain and rapid approach of the these matters.

time when slave-labor must give place to freelabor. Our Kentucky pro-slavery men will Wayland's Moral Science, abridged and adapted to the use of Schools, by the author.

The work of Dr. Wavland on Moral Seie s well known. This smaller work is intended erests an to invite intelligent citizens from oth- hension of pupils in our schools, and questions er States and even from Europe, to come and have been added.

very will perceive the danger to which their Proverbs for the People .- By E. S. Magoon This volume consists of essays on various passages from the works of Solomon. We have read most of them, and with pleasure. The author enriches his essays with quotations from olina and send Elwood Fisher and Josiah Priest different authors. Many of his own sentences to instruct the benighted Georgians in regard are very pithy. We have met with some things in the book which seem to us to be in not very good taste. The remarks on the drone of society would have appeared better if the following passaved from the folly and sin of free labor and sage had been omitted:-

"He deserves to have his coffinless grave dug in the mud, at low-water-mark, with a putrid truly honorable, and which is one of the princisea monster for his monument, and the bowling pal elements of prosperity. I have shown, that

tion in Kentucky, has elicited a good deal of An undue consequence is attached to it. The plication of a word, as in the following sen- port of their poor-who bear very much the slave property of Kentucky is said to be worth sixty millions of dollars, which is too large a tions in the verbiage of his tongue and pen, ad- speak of do elsewhere—inasmuch as like them sum, and is divided among too many citizens, for the matter to be seriously disturbed for sevfull of deep emotions will employ verbiage in willing to work enough to support themselves eral years to come. With this expression of our own views, we copy the following from "That slavery will be abolished in Kentucky

Principles of Zoology .- By Louis Agassiz, and by the coming Convention there is now no doubt; all the leading men of the State are in favor of it; it is for the obvious interest of the Augustus A. Gould.

This work is one of the results of the the great naturalist Agassiz to our country. It obligation to support them, but this does not intended as a text book for schools and collees, and is admirably adapted to the purpose. gregate wealth and industry of the State ing. If the result were even doubtful before, the stand taken by Mr. Clay, renders it so no Every thing is expressed in the most exactly scientific manner, and yet all may be easily unlerstood by any one who devotes himself to the study. This volume is devoted to comparative and condition, but the numbers, of the people physiology, and will be followed by another de Without the slightest hesitation, I take the voted to systematic zoology.

of the population which Kentucky finds so worthless that she will no longer tolerate it with-We are indebted for copies of the preceding works to the publishers, Gould, Kendall and plus of humanity, which can do them no good, and may in every way do them evil. If Kentucky will abolish slavery, force her to take all Lincoln, of Boston. The books may be found at the book store of J. V. Cowling. the responsibilities of the act—if she will join the Northern allies, let her do so at her own

Messrs. Gould, Kendall, and Lincoln are, we believe, the only Boston publishers who have made arrangements for the regular sale of their deny that her strength is wasting, and the glory publications in our city. Most of the Boston publishers seem to be unapprised of the existence of such a place as Louisville, or else they think we read nothing here. We would inform them that there are some persons here who read exhibit a still greater loss. That is to say, the

Sidney Dyer.

on the other. We view the matter in this light. and G. C. Davies. We have not had time to ex-No more Negroes are coming into the country fine passages. The author was a "drummer this, inhabited by a people, of whom the very from abroad; whilst Europe is sending over a boy" at the age of sixteen, and was induced to least that could be said with truth in their praise, and multiply rapidly in the American Union, sion of a pious female. He has had none of the race—a people, I have no doubt, far supeevery four years. The ceaseless progress of this advantages of school or college. He has certain- rior to the mass of mankind in some of the very ter, complexion, habite, customs and laws of style, and does honor to the publishers. society. It can not remain stationary; and it

is the part of sound, conservative statesmanship McMurtrie's Lexicon Scientiarum.

to foreseee coming events, and shape them so as This is a dictionary of the technical terms to advance the best interests of the community, employed in various sciences. The derivation Although we do not believe that the Conven- of the words is given, and satisfactory explanation to form a new Constitution in Kentucky tions of their meaning. Every student of natuwill take any action in favor of emancipation, ral science will find this an exceedingly useful immediate or remote, nevertheless, the time will book.

For sale by Beckwith and Morton.

desirable in that State. As slaves can only be The World as it Moves, edited by William imported into Georgia by exporting their full value in productive capital, would it not be a We have received the first number of the secwiser policy for this State to keep its money at

ond volume of this entertaining magazine. It home, and invite intelligent citizens to come is published weekly at five dollars a year. The here and settle, who will create more wealth and whole of Chamber's Edinburgh Journal is pubtaxable property than an equal number of slaves, lished in it. In addition to this it contains a and cost us nothing! One hundred thousand large quantity of interesting matter, original white laborers would cost the commonwealth not a single dollar; whilst they would be worth to it an average of \$750 each. We would not Life in Death.

Casseday & Co.

last consists of a council elected every two years, and an assembly chosen annually, on the years, and an assembly chosen annually, on the principle of universal suffrage. All laws enacted by this body are to be submitted to the U.S. Congress, and if disapproved, are annulled.
The Act contains the usual provisions for a territorial judiciary establishment. The governor's salary is fixed at \$1500, but he receives ing Webster's style of spelling in Macaulay's Com.

Revelting State of Things. All the letters from on board the steamsh California, as she neared San Francisco, represent the state of things there as perfectly revolting—according to the accounts received along the coast. The diggers collected in San Francisco, during the rainy season, had given themselves up to gambling and drinking. These letters also confirm the extract given yesterday, er, the following extract from a letter which they had received from Mr. Macaulay him-GENTLEMEN: The copy of my history, which you were so good as to send, has this day reachways sustains our position, that negro slavery, as to apprehend trouble with the foreigners, who were all armed, and whom the Americans on board the California had determined should not go to mining. The desertion of the steamer's crew, also, is confidently spoken of, on the plea that their time is out. Some had already refused to work. The uniformity of the letters on these subjects gives more than ordinary force to their statements.—Balt. Sun.

ways sustains our position, that negro slavery, with its accompaniments, is against the increase of the white population.

Why, gentlemen, even in Kentucky, where we have less to dread in these respects than in most of the slave States, the prospect is a very gloomy one for those who are to come after us, to their statements.—Balt. Sun.

Ex-President Polk arrived in this city yes

have come from Michigan, Wisconsin and the northern part of Illinois, have had a very hard far-famed band of musicians will visit the United States.—Balt. American.

loaded at our leves on Wednesday last for the purpose of shipping their heavy articles from this place up the Missouri river to St. Joseph.

The Hunkers and Baraburners of New York city have united on Mr. Van Shaick, Free Soiler, for Mayor of that city. Mr. Brady is the Whig candidate. PHILADELPHIA, April 4.

GENTLEMEN:-You have denied "the

argument implies that there are great advantage ing it. I have freely admitted the reasonable ness of your demand, and I flatter myself that some progress has been made in meeting it. You will do me the justice to acknowledge that I have indulged in no idle declamation—on the contrary, that I have presented reasons for my opinion, which are worthy of your respectful

I have pointed you to the opinions of some of our wisest and purest statesmen-men who. were born and brought up in the midst of slave. ry-and who were under no influences which could blind their eyes to its advantages, or in any way bias their minds to its prejudice. Their adgment against it, you must admit, is testimeny against it. I have shown that its tendency is to impoverish a country, by wasting its soil. out of which is to be dug, by the Creator's immutable decree, the principal wealth of its in. habitants. I have shown that its further tandency is to lower the standard of industry among the people, and to put discredit in their even upon that honest labor, which is in itself most truly honorable, and which is one of the princiwhatever any may choose to say about pauper. This passage is in very bad odor with us. The ism in other States, the slaveholders of Ken author sometimes also makes an improper ap- tucky pay annually an immense tax in the suntence:-"He who embodies his own deep emo- same relation to the public, that the paupers you dresses an eternal audience." No man who is being destitute of property, and unable or unexpressing them. These, however, are small they are supported by others-and their support that is their consuming and not re-producing is just so much withdrawn from the general substance. As between them and their masters they may have a clear right to be thus supported and their masters may be under a high more make them any the less a burden upon the ar-Let us turn to another aspect of this subject

to-wit, the bearing of slavery upon the population of a country. I do not mean the character ground that the tendency of negro slavery is against the increase of the white population Circumstances may modify this influence-has this is the tendency. Let me point you again to Eastern Virginia. It is not in derision of her misfortunes. It is with profound regret for her waning influence and power. But no man can departing from her. Between the years 1830 and 1840, she had declined in population some thing more than 25,000; and there is abundant reason for expecting, that the next census will numbers of her people are growing less and less The land is depopulating by a slow, but a cer-

Rut is not ber country rich in This book has just been published by J. V. vantages-a delightful climate-a genial soil-"The Caucasian race outnumber the African amine the work very closely; but we are much haustless stores of mineral wealth; and all in the United States at this time, as six to one. pleased with its spirit. We have met with some needful facilities for commerce? Beside all million of white laborers to reside permanently, devote his leisure hours to study by the persua- would make them a fair specimen of the human ever-augmenting disparity in the number of ly improved his opportunities. Most of the best elements of character. And yet in such a the two races, and of two distinct classes of la- poems have been published in various periodi- country, the people are steadily becoming fewer orers, must eventuate in changing the charac- cals. The mechanical execution is in the best and fewer! Gentlemen, is there any reason to be given for it, except that which you find is slavery? Do you say that the people have grown restless and are moving off to other States? But why do they? Is there anywhere a better country than theirs, as it was when God gave it to their fathers? Do you say that the land has grown too poor to support so many? But what, I pray you, has made it poor? It is the slave-nothing but the slave! There is another light in which we may look at this subject-equally instructive and hardly less melancholy. Here is an example, in Old

Virginia, of an absolute decline of populationthe whole population of a large section of country-and that a lovely and most desirable country until nearly ruined by its slaves. Now, if you will take the trouble to examine, you will find, that nearly everywhere-with a constancy that is startling-with exceptions few and easily explained—the slaves have been relatively gaining on their masters. And when only make the most of all the rural industry Our copy of this work having been mislaid, slavery has worn itself out, as in Delaware, the which Georgia now possesses, by employing it we forgot to notice it. It is a spirited metrical country is overrun with the free negro-if posto the best possible advantage; but we anxious- version of a well known tale. The mechanical sible a worse element of population than the ly hope to see it, in truth and in reality, an execution is indeed beautiful, and shows that slave. In that little State, where the slaves are "empire State" in population, in wealth and fine printing can be done here as well as in the reduced to a few thousands, the free blacks are in the full enjoyment of a ten-fold larger pro- Eastern cities. The work is published by Ben many times their number—for example in 1840, less than 3,000 slaves, and about 17,000 free negroes-who for many years preceding had been broader, and more enduring interests of the State. To build it up, we must keep all its movemble property and citizens within its bounds. We must make it the best State in the Union for Europeans and the citizens of other States to settle in, with their capital, their labor and their enterprise.

"Nothing is easier than to aggrandise Geor-"

The Act organizing this new Territory, bounds it on the North by the British Possessions, East by the State of Wisconsin and the mumber of slaves has been diminishing, from a variety of causes; among them, exportation for sale—the number of free negroes has been is made for the division of the Territory, if Congress see fit. The government is to be organized in the usual manner, consisting of a governor, secretary, and legislative assembly.—The two former hold office for four years. The next census will probably show them more number of slaves has been diminishing, from a variety of causes; among them, exportation for sale—the number of free negroes has been applied in the usual manner, consisting of a governor, secretary, and legislative assembly.—The two former hold office for four years. The next census will probably show them more number of slaves has been diminishing, from a variety of causes; among them, exportation for sale—the number of slaves has been diminishing, from a variety of causes; among them, exportation for sale—the number of slaves has been diminishing, from a variety of causes; among them, exportation for sale—the number of slaves has been diminishing, from a variety of causes; among them, exportation as variety of causes; among them, exportation increasing nearly five times faster than the merous than the slaves, so enormous had been their previous increase upon them for some years, and all the while advancing with a prodigious gain upon the whites. It comes out, that in whites to a degree that is already fearful; and \$1000 additional as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The salary of the Secretary and of each of the Judges is \$1000. The per diem of members of the Legislature is three dollars, and the sessions are limited to sixty days.—Jour. places, we see the whole population, white and black, diminishing-the slave eating up the master-and masters and slaves kept in bread by ending off for sale a portion of the latter, year by year-so in others, we see the blacks increasng, but not the whites-or we see an increase of the blacks vastly greater and more rapid than that of the whites. All of which in various ways sustains our position, that negro slavery,

provided the policy of "masterly inactivity" should prevail. If you can bear to listen to this "idle clatter of statistics," so offensive to countess. A large number of our in less than sixty years our slave population mbled on the wharf to greet him on nearly double our present white population, or more than one million and two hundred thousand white people. Go back to the time of the doption of the present constitution, about fifty years, and you will find that the slaves are about fifty times as many now as they were then; while the whites are not four times as many as they were at that time. Or in other mes over, as the blacks have done, under our ent constitution, there would be, at this time, nearly a million of white people in Ken-

plied less than three times. In the next ten is against the growth of the white population. years, from 1800 to 1810, the slaves increased There is a very curious method lately found among the people of Kentucky during those vast wilderness."

the importation of slaves—the same on which thy King is a child." the last General Assembly laid its hand, and ing upon the white man in Kentucky. The fee colored population, although small in comsa important element in this calculation. I am itself? not able to state, and have no means of ascertaining, the present number of these people. minishes the number of the slaves, and then he ture, that it will appear from the census of 1850. that the master has not gained any further upon this be given up, and let it be granted that the dowly yielding in the struggle with the white thing else—that all this is a very "idle clatter;" but I think your renders will consider these vety grave and pregnant facts, as to the general sestion before us, whatever they may think of their bearing upon the particular proposition which I am now trying to illustrate.

There is yet another light in which we man contemplate this subject. It respects the relane increase of the population, for a series of years, in the free States and in the slave States, mbracing the entire population in both. You will not say that the slave States are inferior the other in the natural advantages of soil. mate, and whatever else may be made to public good; and these gentlemen themselves Unbule to the growth and prosperity of a counwould not object to the towns near which they -and nothing of this kind, therefore, can be live growing upon their farms until every field uged as explaining the difference which will be should be cut up with streets and loaded down

The truth is, it cannot be proved-for it is not tions, or the year 1790, all the slave States then together contained about 2,000,000 of people, white and black. All the free States a like manner taken together contained nearly a same number—the difference being less than 0,000, in favor of the free States-as though hime Providence arranged this equality at the could some out, might also understand why it me out so. There was a great problem to be ed. They took a fair start in the career ch was to work it out. In twenty years, slave States had fallen behind nearly 300, otwithstanding the acquisition of a vast erritory in the meantime, to wit: Lou-

set us look again. At the end of thirty years hind nearly 2,500,000-notwithstanding the further acquisition of Southern territory with its ahabitants, to wit: Florida, in the meantime. That is to say, at the end of fifty years, when he entire population of the country had risen from four to seventeen millions, the slave States, which started fairly with the free, had been outsupped in the competition, by a number greater than either class began with, and about one seventh part of the whole, to which both combined had now reached!

Let us look once more. According to the experhaps the enemies of population will say, a voice in the government is of no value. Government, like population, is a nuisance. This view is just as reasonable as the other.

Particular engagements, and then absence from home, may exclude me from your columns for a short time. After which I hope to resume that of the slave States, including white and black, it about nine millions. So that in the timate of the Commissioner of Patents-the black, is about nine millions. So that in the this discuss ast eight years, the slave States have fallen behind another million! Sixty years ago, we had as many inhabitants as the free States, lacking only a few thousand. Now we have fewer by three and a half millions—seven-eighths of the entire population of the country we began to for the steamers.

tucky, whereas, they fall short considerably of ount, and nearly twice that of the "old thirseven hundred thousand. It is estimated by teen" at the era of Independence! At this rate, sioner of Patents, at Washington, how think you, will we come out at the end of

not exceed 890,000, of which 200,000 are allow- I will not affirm that this calculation is absoby all to be slaves, among whom are not lutely correct—but I do not doubt that it is very anted the free negroes, that are swarming in pearly so. Now, if you can account for the remany parts of the State. In the ten years from suit in any other way, than by referring it to many party party of 1800, the slaves multiplied nearly three slavery, I shall be exceedingly obliged to you times and a half; the whites, (that is all the for the explanation. It seems to me to prove times and a man free colored,) the free, multi- beyond all reasonable denial that negro slavery

and 40.343 to 80,561, lacking the merest trifle out, I believe—of meeting the argument against of doubling themselves; while the free—that is, slavery, and in favor of emancipation, which the whites and the free negroes together-fell these and similar considerations so forcibly preshort of doubling themselves by more than 25,- sent. Necessity, it is said, is the mother of in-In the next ten years, from 1810 to 1820, vention. It is true, doubtless, of meeting an the slaves still increased faster than all the free argument, as of meeting any other difficulty .-gaining on them about 20,000. So also in The facetious answer denies the value of poputhe next ten years, the slaves gained about 15,- lation! When it is proved against slavery, that the next to 3 not until 1840 that the gain was it wastes the inhabitants of an old country, and gen to be checked. The census of that year obstructs and retards the filling up of a new howed that since 1830 the free had turned the one, the objector insists that a large population ersic and made a trivial gain on the slaves .- is not to be desired -- so many people are an in-This turn is sufficiently explained by the spread | tolerable nuisance-"Oh for a lodge in some

cears of the spirit of emancipation, under the As a jest, this is all very well—and may win Asence of which many slaves were set free .- for its author a place among humorous and So many of them as remained in the State were funny wits. Nor can it be denied that there are So many of them. ten, to distinguish them from the slaves - when dense and crowded population, swelled beyond consistence was estimated, and then the means of comfortable subsistence. But I It is further accounted for by the think an intelligent and candid gentleman must of the writer's approbation of the suggestion in the same period there was a con- exercise himself in hardening his countenance, siderable drain of slaves from Kentucky to sev- before he can apply this view to the question of eral of the south-western States, where many slavery and emancipation in Kentucky. The of our citizens were opening, as they are now more especially, as the suggestion of it acknowlplantations, while they retained edges the sufficiency of the proof, and the force residence in this State-both of of the argument derived from it-and implies shich causes, doubtless, were operating previ- that the negroes ought to be retained and allowously, but not with so great force as after the ed to swell to the utmost expansion, that they may crowd off and keep out the white people-Beside all of which, it was in this period that "Consummate Statesmen!" It was the wisest the law of 1833 was enucted-the law against of men who said: "Wo to thee, oh land, when

This is an extremely different view of nationthereby swelled amazingly the ranks of the al greatness and the highest prosperity of a friends of emancipation. This law, whose people, from that which the Divine Being promodification, not to say repeal, the great body posed to Abraham in the blessings which He of the people opposed to slavery as a perpetual promised to his descendants. "I will multiply institution did not desire and do not approve thee exceedingly—thou shalt be a father of many and therefore are now for doing something to- nations-in blessing I will bless thee, and in wards the ultimate extinction of slavery—this multiplying I will multiply thy seed as the stars all, from some of the adjacent counties. But it law undoubtedly operated as a restraint upon of the heaven, and as the sand which is upon the introduction of slaves-and as it served in the sea shore." Your own fondness for quoting scripture, gentlemen, will justify me in slavery. And what weight will such a meeting

I should be very glad to know whether per man. We cannot declare with certainty the desire to see no more white people in Kentucky progress of this struggle during the ten years It is to be presumed that they consider the nenow passing, as we do not know from actual gross too few among us, especially those of them computation the number of white people and who approve the late modification of the law of '33. If citizens of Louisville, whether merstimste makes our entire population, white and chants, mechanics, laborers, property holders, colored, less than 900,000-the slaves alone or of any other condition or pursuit, do they 200,800. Now, when we make a due allow- regard this good city of ours as quite large ance for the free blacks, who are evidently in- enough already. Would they really be sorry to cressing rapidly, there is ground for the con- know that it will continue, year by year, to adjecture that the next census will not show an vance with a steady and healthful growth until airanced gain of the masters upon their slaves, it shall multiply itself ever so many times, its tion? Though they knew that with this growth there would come the evils that are commonly

ound in great cities, would they find in this parison with the whites, or with the slaves, is circumstance any reason to deprecate the growth And persons holding these views, who dwell in our smaller cities and sural villages, or who. But it is undeniable that they are multiplying considering that "God made the country and very rapidly among us, and that the ratio of man the town," have chosen to dwell in the their increase is very high. Now these, you former place, do they object to the increase of will not forget, in a calculation comparing the population around them? Suppose they saw sizes with all the rest of the inhabitants, are a prospect of rapid advancement in wealth and counted among the whites; and every one of numbers opening before the towns they live in. them, who, being liberated here, remains long promising in due time to raise them to the conenough to be counted as a free man, is in effect dition of large and prosperous cities, would counted twice, being dropped from among the they throw obstacles in the way, or desire the free-changed from progress to be staid? Said a gentleman of my acquaintance to another lately on this subject "if it were possible to take up Lowell just as it swells the number of the free. When this is is, and set it down somewhere in Kentucky, is there a county in the State whose people would object to receive it?" There was no answer! I think if they saw it coming, there is not a the slave, but that the black man, slave and neighborhood in the State, where they would free together, is gaining on the white. But let not, joyfully and in a hurry, clear away a place for it to sit down. The dwellers in the coun been for a long time, and still is try, too, are not ignorant of the comfort and advantages of a numerous population around man, for numerical ascendancy in Kentucky. I them, if it consists of virtuous, intelligent, and to not see how it can be denied that all through industrious freemen. The pleasurable and usethis long and arduous struggle, the influence of ful intercourse of society, the support of schools. his presence has been against the growth of the the advantages of divine worship, the value of while population. Gentlemen, you may possi- the land itself, and of its productions are all ly agree with your neighbors of the Journal greatly affected by the plenty or the scarceness from whom you seem to differ about nearly every of people. The owners of large farms in some of the richest counties of Kentucky-as Jefferson, Bourbon, and Fayette-land which has been emptied of its inhabitants in the persons of small proprietors and their families-often our most industrious and useful people-to make oom for mules and bullocks, and negroes enough to feed them -wealthy men of this class, of whom I do not speak with disrespect, for there is no class more worthy of esteem-may deem it their interest to keep off other people from their lands-but however useful such citizens are, morally or pecuniarily, it may well be doubted

whether their concentrated possessions are a

with the dwellings of a crowded population.-

true—that within the capabilities of a city or a country to maintain them comfortably, there can be too many virtuous people. It is idle, therefore, to talk about the excess of popula tion as applied to Kentucky; the evils of a dense and crowded population, &c., and thus to meet the argument against slavery, drawn from its influence against the increase of white people There is another powerful consideration on this subject, to which I am sure your readers are not insensible. I refer to our political influence and power. The less our population, the fewer ou representatives in Congress-for example: if our negroes were all white we would have a larger share in the government of the country. If we had never had any slaves, and had grown like Ohio, we would have a larger still. Any thing that tends to diminish our number of white people, tends to lessen our weight and influence in the national councils. Whatever has heretofore kept us from having more white people, has kept us from having more power in the government. The slave States have fewer peoole than the free States by three and a half mi lions-and so they have fewer representatives in Congress, and fewer still because so many of their people are slaves -- and therefore not represented in the same ratio. Now, slavery has made our white population less than it would be otherwise, and the blacks it has brought us

weight. We are losers by two ways.

instead, do not bring us the same polit

I am, very respectfully,
WILLIAM L. BRECKINEIDGE. LOUISVILLE, March 16, 1849. An American newspaper is about to be

GENTLEMEN:-In the editorial columns of the Examiner of the 31st of March, there is a call April. My object in this note is to advise that papers: this movement be given up. I hope it will not

be deemed too great a freedom. addressed to the slaveholders of Kentucky, and ought to direct their attention to the particular emancipation. It urged that those of them who are opposed to slavery as a perpetual institution, and who are willing to do semething at this time for its ultimate extinction, may, if they are wise, give direction to this movement, and that they ought to avail themselves of the opportunity of doing so. To this end, it was recommended that they hold a meeting or convention—it was intimated that a time and place would be proposed for such a meeting, if the suggestion should be extensively approved -- and all editors of newspapers in Kentucky who open cation. I have not been able to learn that it was copied into a single paper. The Examiner but saying that he was not a slaveholder-and more recently a communication from another in Louisville, and this, I believe, is all the notice that has been any where taken of the sub- interfere, and the war will be renewed. ject. Upon observing the last mentioned letter in the Journal, I consulted some friends of the cause, and found that while some approved the plan of a meeting on the 19th, others very strongly objected to it, on the ground that there had been no sufficient response to the proposi-

carry with it? Simply none. A PLAIN CITIZEN. - April 2, 1849.

ville and its vicinity, with still fewer, if any at

will be no representation of those slaveholders

in the State of Kentucky who are opposed to

The Jews. The Jewish Chronicle for March, states that

in the narrow and dirty lanes known as the Jews' quarter, to which their residence has been confined ever since the destruction of Jerusa-. A. D. 79.

Leipsic .- The University of Leipsic has been opened to the Jews, and no difference of relious belief is to be a qualification for a pro

The only divisions of Germany in which the entire equalisation of the Jews has not been carried, are Baden, Wirtemberg, Bavaria, Saxony, Hanover, Mecklemburg, and the Saxon Du-

The Jewish Disabilities Bill has again been introduced in the House of Commons, by Lord John Russell, and it is expected that it will now ass the House of Lords also

The Fost-office Department has published th rates of postage under the late treaty with

Great Britain, and as modified by the late act of The inland postage for 300 miles and under in 10 cents an ounce; for a half ounce and less it

is 5 cents. The inland postages for greater distances than 300 miles is 20 cents an ounce; 10 cents for a half ounce and under.

The whole postage by the British or Ameri an mail steamers, from or to Great Britian or freland, is 48 cents an ounce, 24 cents for a sinele half ounce or less.

The United States inland postage, whatever nay be the distance, on letters sent by the Britsh steamers to foreigh countries, other than Great Britian or Ireland, is 10 cents an ounce; cents the single half ounce.

The postage by the American steamers, to oreign countries, other than Grent Britian and Ireland, on letters to be sent through the British mail, is 42 cents an ounce; 21 cents the single half ounce.

To and by Bremen, from the port, and the everse, 48 cents an ounce; 24 cents the single half ounce. The inland postage to be added.

To and from Havana 25 cents an cunce; 12 1-2 ents single.

To and from Chagres 40 cents an ounce; 20

Cents single.

To and from Panama 60 cents an ounce cents single.

To and from other places on the Pacific

cents an ounce; 40 cents single. To and from the West Indies (except Ha vana) and islands in the Gulf of Mexico, 20 cents; 10 cents single, with inland postage.

Any fractional excess over an ounce is always to be regarded as an ounce. The above postage may be prepaid or not a the option of the sender, except to foreign coun-

tries other than Great Britsin or Ireland; and where the letters pass through the Bremen post office, in most cases, the whole postage may be prepaid or they may go unpaid. A postage of 6 cents is charged on letters and

packages brought into the United States in any private ship or vessel, or carried from one port destined to be conveyed by post, and postn ters are to receive one cent for every letter or oncket received by them to be conveyed by any private) ship or vesuel beyond sea or from any port to another in the United States.

At a meeting of a number of the citizens of Je 31st of March, 1849, friendly to gradual emano

inm Short was appointed Secretary.

Mr. Philip Speed moved the follo ons which were manimously adopted. Resolved, That Jacob Hikes, W. P. hillp Speed, C. M. Way, Theodore John S. Seaton, Andrew Hikes, Joseph A. Sweeney, Robert Fisher, W. C. Bugg, W. P. Boone, James Bliss, Henery Keneasier, Warrick Miller, John Hikes, E. S. Bainbridge, John R. Moore, Dr. D. Ingles, John W. Williamson, George Hikes, Esq., Joseph Williamson and Jeremiah W. Kalfus be, and they are hereby appointed to attend the Convention of those friendly to gradual erann-cipation with colonization, to be held in Frankfort in April next. And that any and every other distances of the county whose convenience will peritizen of the county whose convenience will per-nit, are hereby invited to attend said Convention

delegates.
Resolved, That the Louisville City papers be on motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN S. SEATON, Pres. WILLIAM SHORT, Sec.

One day Later from France.

NEW YORK, April 4. The packet ship New York strived last night rom Havre, with dates to the 10th uit., and Paris dates to the 9th ult. Money was easier and a rise had occurred in the funds. There is no continen-The affairs in Italy cause no further alarm.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, has an excipation, to be held in Louisville, on the 19th of est, with other matters from our files of English

unces officially that the Austrian

government will not for the present march any troops into the dominions of the Grand Duke o ky not to make any offensive movement agains the King of Sardinia, but in case the Piedmontes The Presse has a satisfactory communication on the Italian question, which shows that while Austria does not contemplate at this moment armed intervention in Italy, the mediating powers are agreed in preventing Charles Albert from making any further attempt at reviving the war in Italy.

The Chronicle and Daily News understand that cessnatches from Tarin, detect 4th increases. cespatches from Turin, dated 4th instant, were re-ceived yesterday at the Foreiga Offibe, announc-ing that the resumption of hostilities between Pied-mont and Austria was enevitable. Travellers just of all sorts have made up their minds for the in pending struggle. A Roman paper of Februar 27th, states that the advance guard of the Neapo iian army had appeared on the Roman frontie and that a slight collision between their outpo and those of the Roman army took place, and the some of the Neapolitan troops had passed the Re The Times says that the dispatches of the An

understanding between Austria and France, an encourage the hope that no conflict is likely t arise in regard to the policy of France and Austri upon the French soil.

The Times, in a letter dated Naples, Feb. 27th, says the King has accepted the terms proposed by the meditating powers, and should the Sicilians not accept, the English and French admirals will

THE GREAT BATTLE IN INDIA. - We copy almost recent disastrons victory of the English in India its interest, and the bold and open admission tha the British army has suffered in reputation as well indian news is of the most disastrous character. Without wishing to join in the general shout of condemation of Lord Gough, echoed around us from every quarter, it cannot be denied that there has been an absence of scientific generalship on the part of the commander-in-chief which no mere agement of British prestige in India, which can only be repaired by some splendid and decisive battle over our warlike enemies, the Sikhs. By letters from Bombay to the 3d February, we learn hat the citadel of Mooltan surrendered at discretion on the 22d January, and the gallant army under General Whish will thus be enabled to join the

grand division on the Jhelum, whose effective re-

aforcements are, we regret to say, but too much

army of 30,000 to 40,000 men, and 62 guns. Being urged by Major Mackeson, the political agent, to give the enemy battle, Lord Gough set his troops 12th. He continued his march on the 13th til recompossance, resolved to anticipate

The never failing pluck of the English seems to have been the only resource of Lord Gough, and although it prevailed as heretofore, the victory was achieved at the most disastrous sacri-fice or human life. During this fearful encounter, well selected position, poured from their batteries on all sides the most murderous fire, a pame seems to have seized a body of the lith bencore, who, instead of charging the enemy as ordered, faced about, and rushed pell-mell through our own till they reached the hospital. The enemy seeing this disorder, followed up their advantage, got amongst our artillery, cut down 73 gunners, and carried off six of our guns. Col. Lane seems to

fection of a regiment of Sepoys, the gallant fel-lows seem to have behaved most nobly. Feats of heroism and of individual bravery are described in heroism and of individual bravery are described in every line of the dispatches and letters. The Sikis were besten in on all sides, 12 of their guns were captured, and the British renaining masters of the field, night put an end to the engagement. We have to deplore the loss of no less than 93 officra and about 2500 men. Amongst the general officers who have periseed in this indecisive fruitless battle, we fine the honorable names of Brigadier Gen. J. Pennycuick, Lt. Col. R. Brookes, Brevet Maj. C. Ekins, Deputy Adj. General; Brigadiers General Pone and C. Campbell were wounded, the first severely. The nominal roll of killed and wounded will be found elsewhere, and a sadder catalogue England has not witnessed since the disasters of Cabool. In the 24th foot 11 officers were killed, and one half the regiment was either killed or wounded. Whilst some of our colors killed or wounded. Whilst some of our color have fallen into the hands of the enemy, he was ac tive shough to retrieve during the night six gum we had captured, and Lord Gough says "I did no seel justified in remaining longer out. The night was dark. I knew not how far I had advanced." She loss of the Sikhs is not known, but they mus she loss of the Sikhs is not known, but they must have suffered severely. Indeed we perceive some symptoms of their desiring to come to terms. If however, Chuttur Singh comes up with his army before Gen. Whish can reach the Juelam, the Sikhs will probably hazard another conflict.

[Prom the Louisville Courier.] Emancipation and the Law of '33. The virtual repeal of the law of '38 by the las Legislature, is a subject of regret to all sensible men of all parties.

Its moral influence was good, for deference virtue is itself a virtue, and it becomes a nation to affect at least some shame in carrying on the slave trade! It was good, because so far as slave breeding was profitable, it gave slave-holders a partial to be kept up, it may be a salvo to our moral sensibilities to fill our pockets with gold. It had the effect of preventing to some extent the increase of a most degraded class of slaves; for whilst under the law of '33 the South was out "penal colony," under the new system Kentucky is to be the Bot any Bay of all the South with which we trade. riminal slaves are returned instead of the metals white race as much as possible in the ascendan The repeal of this law then is not only suicida but displays a love of evil for its own sake which

an not so much in love with majorities as to square my policy, far less my principles, by what a given majority may chance to think!

Upon a tariff or any mere financial measure, we

Slavery is a legal tyranny over natural right; and every just man will seek uncompromisingly its overthrow. The people made it, and the people can inmake it.

The slaveholders attempt to browbeat us into division statement and the people of the slaveholders.

leading men! What is there in vor of eme stavery that it should be treated with such tenderness? What is there sacred in slavery? It is time this silly cant should cease! It is time to manifest some little common sense, and some little manifest and to meet this question just extended the manifest one of the common which freeman

the transliness—and to meet this question just exactly like every other one, upon which freeman vote, and freeman act!

When will come a better time than now to organize a party based upon expediency—upon right?

With the slave-party in '76, the time had not come! In '92 the time had not come! In '98 the time had not come! And now, in '49, the time has not come!

time had not come! And now, in '49, the time has not come!

To the weak and craven hearted the time for honorable achievement never comes! Men of spirit are the masters not the slaves of time!

Yes, Kentuckians, the time has come! If beaten now, we should again and again renew the battle till victory perches upon our standard. For, to allow that slavery is to be perpetual, is to reve-se the moral law—the experience of all time—and set up the rule of action, honesty is nor the best policy! Which conviction is to be dreaded, not as lending to crime and misery, but as itself the greatest of evils!

C. M. CLAY.

Cincinnati within two or three days past.

DANVILLE, Ky., March 19, 1849. To the Editor of the Louisville Courier:

Sir-On Saturday last, the meeting of the citi prevent, if I understood his object rightly, the odium which he seemed to fear would rest upon come it, thank God, this time. Tempora mutan

Hopkins, a copy of which you will receive from the secretary by order of the meeting, declaring in gradual emancipation, connected with colonization similar to that proposed by the Hon. Henry Cla-in his late letter to R. Pindell, Esq.—that the la-of '33 was a wise and wholesome measure, ar ought to be incorporated in the new constitution—that a provision should be engrafted into the new constitution allowing specific amendments to the fundamental law, to be referred to the people, by the Legislature, for ratification—and that it was opposed to any interference with the circumstance.

property now upon the soil.

The mover of these resolutions is one the m estimable and influential gentleman of the county—himself a large slaveholder—was the first representative of the new county of Boyle in the egislature, and last year received the namin He observed that he thought no person presen could object to any sentiment contained in the esolutions he presented for the consideration

was open for additional resolutions or for remarks
Addresses were delivered by Mr. J. F. Holloway
J. T. Boyle, Esq., and Mr. P. D. Yeiser. Messrs.
Holloway and Yeiser are both worthy and intellile manner, exposed the evils of slavery denounced the arrogant presumption of the late Legislature in endeavoring to gag the people of Kentucky on this subject, the most important that was to be presented for their consideration in the formation of a new constitution. Mr. Boyle made a lucid, cogent and eloquent speech, showing himself to be no unworthy representative of his moral courage displayed in the presentation and discussion of this subject before his countrymen. are worthy of all praise, and must earn for him a present and future reputation enviable and ho

a degraded condition. It was not so in 'de free States. And in illustration, he said, that he had a sister who, some years since, married and removed to a free State. She had been brought up requently are, in total idleness. He did not be ieve she knew how even to bake an ask caise. He also brought up in the same neighborhood. Me ound both these ladies doing their own work with perfect ease, and cooking for their respective fanto call a laborer a slave. We were all servan one of another. He would be any man's serva who would pay him a reasonable recompense for his work. The laborer is worthy of his hire. And that labor was cheapest which was paid for. Unwas the dearest species of labor.

In illustration of the unreasonableness of the

ecretary, whose name was Hare. They gone down into the country to avoid their But the Shylocks pursued them thithprivate Secretary, had both gone down er. Mr. Fox spied their approach, and putting his head out at the window, said—Gentlemen, are yo in pursuit of a fox or a hare to-day. They replie that they had come to see him on the subjetheir "monies." Mr. Fox told them that he then engaged and could not attend to them Mr. Fox told them that he was would do so 'at a more convenier't season.' Gentlemen, said the witty statesman, you are very kind indeed—very kind. I will then appoint the day of judgment. They replied that that was rather long. Well, answered Mr. Fox, I am not at all particular, the day after will do as well.

The suitable time would never come to the ponents of emancipation. They were not read fitty years ago—they will be no more so fifty years

end the State convention to be held in Frankfort tend the State convention to be held in Frankfort, in April. Permit me to suggest to those who appointed that meeting, that not only delegates from public meetings be invited to attend, but every citizen in the State friendly to ridding our beloved and noble Commonwealth of the curse of shavery. In some counties it may not be practicable to get up a public meeting, and in others it may be neglected. Let every friend to his country throughout the length and breadth of the land, however humble, be invited and urged to attend. A respectable and influential meeting may thus be obectable and influential meeting may thus be ob-ned—if reliance be placed on delegates from blic meetings, it may, and will probably, prove

there was less excitement than is often production by the most ordinary political and transient to We trust the friends of emancipation will e on the part of ea

less his good faith may be suspected or there exist other strong objections to him.

If "we are wise as serpents and harmless as doves," we can hold the balance of power in the Convention. Our opponents can be brought to terms: if not, a pro-slavery constitution can be re-

ected by apopular vote.

The present aspect of public opining and feel

Since the above was written a candidate for

vor of emancipation, has been announced. This movement, in my humble judgment, is injudicious and will not meet the approbation of the emancipationists of the county. The course above recommended, is the true course and the only one that holds out a reasonable prospect of success. If there be any county where a friend of emancipation, has a good, a reasonable prospect of being elected, a candidate ought undoubtedly to be presented. But surely, it is worse than folly, to run one where we are certain of defeat, and where our one where we are certain of defeat, and where our sented. But surely, it is worst in one where we are certain of defeat, and where our influence and votes if wisely used and cast, will secure us all we ought at present to want—an entering wedge to rive "the crooked and gnarled oak," which now overshadows our fair State with the pestiferous shade and blight of a curse—the greatest that a nation can produce.

Gr Gov. Crittenden offers a reward of \$250 fo. the apprehension of James Whitlow, who murdered W. F. Williams, in Barren county, on the 27th of February last.

NEW YORK, APRIL 2, 8 P. M. The Tribune of to-day publishes a letter from the family of Mr. Bidlack, (Charge de Affairs to De Bogotta,) contradicting his death.

COMMERCIAL.

BAGGING AND ROPE-The market for these st cipts this week amount to 1,475 pieces and 1,146 coils. The shipments amount to 1,275 pieces and 1,660 coils,

Cordage from the manufactory at 13c; sales of oiled and arred Cordage at 10c per lb. Sales of Ba'ing Hemp Twine at 11a124c from stores; sacking Twine we quote

C OTTON AND COTTON YARNS.-The Cotton at7la8c. Cotton Yaras are in fair demand, and we quo ales at 54, 64 and 7/c, for the different numbers, in etail sales to the country at 6, 7, and Sc.

FEATHERS.-Supplies moderate at 29c, for fair lots;

FLOUR AND GRAIN.-The Flour market is qui

We quote sales of 185 ahds Thursday last at 5c, and inhos at 45c; sales since of 215 hhds, in various lots a prices ranging from 41 to 5c, according to quality. We quote by the bid at 45a5c. We quote Lout, Clarified as Refined Sugars at 75a10c for the different numbers at qualities. Havana Sugar in boxes we quote at 6a75c. Plantation Molasses we quote at 24a26c, with light sal at quotations, and retril sales in half bbis at 3c. Sugar house Molasses we quote at 25a38c, according to quality Cheese is in fair demand. We quote a sale of 107 box at 5c; and sales in lots at 64a7c, for good lots. Receipthis week 132 boxes. Elice is in fair demand for ret sales; the stock is fair. We quote sales at 35a45c.

Rev. WM. GUNN, Christianburg, Ky, MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky. J. M. McKim, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia. JOSEPH FISHER, Chester, Vt. BECKNER & CANNIFF, Lafayette, Ia. J. Baldwin, Bethany, Va. C. C. EVERTS, Utica, N. Y.

D. M. DEWEY, Arcade Hall, Roche HENRY CHAPIN, Canandaigua, N. Y. BROWN & WILLIAMSON, Co Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio. D. Needham, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N.

H. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky. Rev. Hoopen Crews, Mount Morris, Illinois. Hon. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky. WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky. C. H. BARKLEY, Lexington, Kentucky

CHOICE LITERARY WORKS. RVING'S TALES OF A TRAVELER contain

ith three maps from a selection bound—\$1.25; cheep do bound, 75c.; for sale by BECKWITH & MORTON,

BECKWITH & MORTON will receive in a few days the following new and valuable books:
History of the Dead Sea Expedition, in one vol. pos -ALSO-

Layard's Great Work on Nineveh.

Nineveh and its Remains, with an account of a visithe Chaldean Christians of Kurdistan, and the Yezi or Devil-worshippers; and an Inquiry into the Mam and Arts of the ancient Assyrians, by Austen He Layard, Esq., D. C. L., in two volumes—with numer illustrations: with introductory note, by Edward Ro inustrations: with introductory note, by Edward R. son, D.D., LL.D., author of Biblical Researches in NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

before us, of valuable discovery and interest narration, such as we remember in no sin travel or discovery. Mr. Layard is

NEW MUNIC. THIS DAY PUBLISHED .- "O Lad marry?" a popular Ethiopian Melody.

"Here's a health to thee, Tom Moore," for the guita
"Twilight Dews," for the guitar.
In press, and will shortly be issued—
"Ye Mariners of Spain," duet.

PETERS, WEBB & CO., A NEW, COMPLETE AND ELEGANT EDITION OF THE POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS MOORE (Collected by Himself.)

RUSSELL & STEARNS. WOODRUFF & McBRIDE PLANE MANUFACTURERS, And Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Sign of the Big Plane, 53, Third Street, near Mein outsville, Ky. Dec. 9-17.

TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS. JOHN F. BAST. MANUPACTURER AND IMPORTER OF SNUFF, CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO. to. 75, Third street, between Jefferson and Market. jan 13-tf LOUISVILLE, KY

HART, MONTGOMERY & CO., ISAAC PUGH & Co. No. 118, Chesnut Street—PHILADELPHIA Manufacturers and Importers of Paper Hangings. Invo always for sale a large stock of PAPERS, of ever visit was a large stock of PAPERS, of ever visit at the lowest rates.



IN QUART BOTTLES. FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN

HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ: crofula, or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsti-nate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pus-tules on the Face, Blotches, Bilev, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enayes, Ring Worm of Tetter, Scala Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints. Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago: and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acitites or Dropsy, Exposure or imprudence in life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

gress of the compaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between seventy and eighty dollars with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had finally commenced its rayses; in the roof of her wouth.

ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Discoway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla, in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surviva and that of the control of rise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was mown, after using four and a half bottles she was rester-d to perfect heaith, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have here-nto affixed ray name, this 19th day of Sept., 1847. JOSEPH McCOTTER, J. P. Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C. This cure was effected in July, 1814; there have been no symptoms of a return, and her health still continues

good, July, 1848. of justice to you to state the following facts in refere to the great benefit I have received in the cure of an stinate CANCEROUS ULCER ON my breast.

for six it was daily syringed with a weak-solution of nitric acid, and the cavity or internal ulcer was so large that it held over an ounce of the solution. The doctor probed the ulcer and examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get speedy relief by medicine or by an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the bones examined; but finding no relief from what had been done, and feeling I was rapidly getting worse, I almost despaired of recovery, and considered my case nearly hopeless.

Seeing various testamonials and certificates of cure by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla, in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few bottles, several of which were used, but, from the long, deep seated character of my disease, produced no very decided change. Considering this as the only probable cure for my case, I persevered until the disease was entirely cured. It is now over eleven months since the cure was completed; there is not the

SANDS' CELEBRATED SAPSAPARILLA.

SORE THROAT. The following is an extract from a letter received from

Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with

LOUISA R. REVAN

SANDS! SARSAPARILLA

NEW STEAM FURNITURE FACTORY. CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS., LOUISVILLE, RY. WE are prepared to manufacture every thing in our line, on terms as favorable as any other establishment in the West. The patronage of the public is soile.

ry, Walnut, Sycamore, Gum and Popt J. M. & A. J. LINCOLN. C. H. BARKLEY,

LLECTOR AND GENERAL AGE Lexington, Ky.

Come not upon my Dreams
With thy fond words, sweet Siren, I implore:
The wine of Promise, drunk in credulous sleep leaping current through my veins doth pour, And brings me images I dare not keep; I'll dream no more.

I know that thou art kind, And fain would bless me with thy joyous so But I'm admonished by a fearful Past, That e'en thy kindness can but do me wrong. For thy fair pictures are "too bright to last, Or cheer me long.

No, keep thy words for those-Whose slumbering hearts, to quiet stillness wed, Have never known deep joy's exulting thrill. Nor with the wounds of cutting sorrow bled, But can again, with other pleasures fill, When thou art fled.

Too long I dwell; e'en now While I deny thee entrance to my breast, And feelings not unto itself confessed; Sweet Charmer, I beseech thee to depart

Collinsville, Illinois.

The Man who was Suspicious

A TALE WITH A MORAL.

In a recent number of an English mag zine we find the following excellent sketch. written by Alfred Crowquill. Our limits will not permit us to give the long and less interesting introduction; but will simply say, that a moderately wealthy, but very happy and contented, country gentleman has gathered his family and friends around a bright and ruddy fire on Christmas Eve, and, in accordance with his long established custom, relates the following story: "You all know the sheep-sheds in our

lower croft, by Windy Gap, (said he.)-Before I built those sheds, when it first came into my possession, I had often endeavored to reclaim it; but after many vain attempts I gave the obstinate bit up in despair, and put it to its present use. It is a desolate looking nook, and in its appearance carries out to a miracle the scenes of happiness enacted upon its site.

William Mawby was born there, of parents well to do in the world, with everything about their farm in a thriving state. As a mere child, he was of a peevish, soliauthority; for I only became acquainted he was just on the point of leaving it.

good to my parents' roof he was a grown He had a habit of laying straws in keyhe was diligently inspecting a hedge that himself that the lock had been shut.

divided a close from the main road. He he once got in his own trap. One of some one having passed into the field through the said hedge.

so trifling an occasion.

he believed that men were all pretty con- clown to sit up as a watchman, armed with familiarly termed the 'cries of London'than anybody else; consequently, he smoked not let him sleep. This watchman might his pipe in calm contentment, and let the be bribed to connivance, and he get laughed cial calamities of editors. At the time to

friendly dinners, in which the old man de- of these by the village surgeon, was a posi- Burn, a clergyman, there on a public oc- without some trial of his patience? But lighted, and which it would have been diffi- tive satisfaction to the many to whom his cult to wean him from-as, although yield- character had become pretty well known. his return. He might leave them some prisonments. thing comfortable. The thought was tor.

He was at this time about eight-andtwenty, and, dodge as he would, he could not escape a pair of bright eyes and rosy

having by great assiduity found out that her father was a retired miller, of good fortune, and that she was an only child. He thought believed that he kept it in the house, as he parture from the world he so labored to The magic book, whose Sybilline leaves have appearance soon gained him permission to might one fine morning turn out to be in- he continued for a considerable time. His O happy Poet! by no critic vext! continue his visits; which were, in fact consoler to be interpreted by such a voice!

To be interpreted by such a voice!

Henry W. Longfellow. will play, and that some other might snap leave as age crept on him, but wandered a literary work in union with James and up his valuable mouse. He did not feel about like an unquiet spirit around his self. Horace Smith, the authors of the "Rejected

This could not go on so quietly, but it at last reached the old miller's ears, who good had left. naturedly put it down to the young man's prudent foresight; but, on inquiry, he discovered that it proceeded from a doubt of his respectability and veracity. The miller was a shrewd old man, and determined, before it was too late, to find out whether the young suiter might not be wentined.

Had left.

For a moment the old man stood and "talking potato," for so he styled the exsecretary of the Admiralty. Mrs. Clarke about by the cold wintry wind, and his shrivelled hand shading his eyes. He better stepping stone to his fortunes.

Speaking of Colton, we omitted to mention his introduction of us to Jno. Stewart, the young suiter might not be wentined.

be little less than insolvent.

ing, according to his own account, like two the high-road. Here he passed his life in covered," had appeared in 1789. or three Ætnas combined. His suspicions, reading and watching. The same window then, were true. What an escape! thought showed a light burning during the hours of some Notions about I magination Corrected he. So it was, for the fortunate girl. He darkness, for he always appeared on his proceeded to his intended one's house. It guard, as upon any person approaching being dark, he crept over the garden palings, nearer than usual to the premises, his ears and sneaked up towards the shutter. Here he vainly attempted to peep through the crevices. Here, while endeavoring to make his master. out a murmured conversation, in which he thought he heard his own name mentioned, he was pinned by the miller's dog, who, from the window, for it had become quite if they are pleased, they lift the candidate poor brute, was cursed with the youth's a guide to many coming to the village.— off his legs, and send him away with a fault of suspicion, and suspecting that he was a thief, had seized him accordingly. Curious to approach the house in the day-shorter, when they are bent to mischief, Here was rather an awkward denouement, as he had no right there; the path to the door lay another way. In his anxiety he had trampled down the flower bed. He had trampled down the flower bed. He class. This satisfied them, and they they are inclined to be gentle and generous, the glass. This satisfied them, and they they leap boisterously upon our knees, and departed.

might have ten thousand down on the wedding day, and as much more at his death. For once William suspected right, viz

that he had made a sad fool of himself. him plenty of exercise for his miserable for the servants, as if they had been so many mice, to catch them out in their little peculations, until his episonage made all around him so uncomfortable that many of the old domestics left the farm in disgust. Whenever he met me, he was full of

some deeply laid plan to find out some miserable suspected one, and often in the midst of his self-sufficient tale, he would start off on a sudden without any apology, because a suspicion had flashed across his mind that he had not locked his corn-bin or preserve-cupboard before he left home. His whole occupation seemed to be to find out things that would make him untary nature. This I have heard from good comfortable. The food preserved for his own table he constantly dotted or nicked. with him as I entered my first school, and that he might see, upon its being brought to table again, whether any one had ven- figured in public life in France, in two Consequently, when I returned home for wred to purloin the smallest particle.

man, and I a mere stripling. As so short holes, that would be displaced upon the father's farm from slightest attempt to insert a key, and dis- Butl. He next forged memoirs of Talley. Prometheus, are the most wondrous and the doubtedly the Rev. Sidney Smith, the first ours, I soon fell over him, and renewed cover the intended their. I have known rand, in two volumes, in which he painted most glorious of her works. Imagination editor, but only I believe for about a year to relax, the ties which bind the body to our acquaintance. His occupation was a him walk to a considerable distance, and the wary politician as a monster of treach. takes the weaker hand of Virgil out of when he came to London to reside. Mr. dowing of his miserable character: then return and push the door, to assure ery, lust, cruelty, and hypocrisy, as if from Dante's, and guides the Florentine exile now Lord, Jeffrey became editor, and he

He once got in his own trap. One night I laughed at his wise and serious face, front door, and to make all secure, hid the drawn into a look of profound wisdom for ponderous key. On his return, he could not for the life of him think of the hiding 'My young friend,' said he, 'men are place; he therefore had some hours to walk lady connected with any of the public ruined by trifles. It is not the broken hedge up and down in the night air before day characters of the time was basely maligned. I value; but I suspect the trespasser passed dawn, when the imprisoned servants distance that gap upon some unlawful purcovered him feeling about in hen-coops and men how much it became them to revere pose; but I'll be even with them now my under that ches for the missing key. At last their happy constitution in Church and suspicions are aroused.'

Under that ches for the missing key. At last their happy constitution in Church and his hiding place struck his memory, and he State. These books were nominally at-With that he tapped the side of his nose, had the mortification of withdrawing it be- tributed to a Mr. Stewarton. and went on his way most suspiciously un- fore the tittering servants, who thus dis-The next day, to the amusement of the on himself in his long night-watch.

village, a large board appeared staring over His father, who had now grown too aged the hedge, with the announcement of all to attend to the farm, left it entirely under siderably honest, as the world went, and he an old double barrelled gun loaded with

world wag.

His suspicious son soon disturbed his along the hedge, where his suspicious were at his tongue's end. Beresford was an blissful equanimity; for, much to his an verified by hearing low murmuring voices. Oxford parson, and, as Oxford parsons not care: noyance, he found padlocks placed upon He crawled close in their vicinity, and prone to Puseyism are sometimes apt to things that had hitherto been open to all. there discovered that it was the poor fel-His neighbor had to wait for his glass of low's wife, who had brought him something ical students by a very silly book, which ale while he found his son, and his son comfortable for his supper. He crept back had in consequence a great run among py the house, and are, indeed, regarded as found the key; for he, the contriver, was cautiously, but stumbing over the root of a silly people. not always sure where he had hidden it. tree, roused the attention of the watchman, We remember reading Priestley's me-Poor William's principal torment was who challenged him immediately. He lay moirs, published the year before in Amerhis suspicions of his own father. His lynx- still for a moment, hoping he should escape ica, and now, for the first time, in England. eyes soon fathomed the soft, easy temper of observation in the darkness of the night, his parent, and saw a thousand ways where but upon his first attempt to raise himself, in his disposition might be turned to account he received about a dozen slugs in his arm by the cunning dealers on market days, and back, for his watchman was a better when the ale was uppermost at their simple shot than he suspected. The picking out

ing good-natured, he was too tough and in. Thus he went on, until his father's death dependent to be dictated to by anybody.— left him entirely alone, for his suspiciou Another painful thorn in his side was an mind never allowed him to form a friend aged aunt, to whom the old man took a ship, which can only be true and valuable well stored weekly basket. She lived on where there is a mutual confidence, and an a small stipend in the market town. She openness of character. He, by his sushad two daughters. The old man often picious nature, had locked himself within took his sobering cup of tea with them on himself, which is the most fearfiff of im-

his fancy-so to set his mind at ease, he His suspicions carried him every market sold the farm, that he might, as he thought, day to dodge his father, with the show of the be freed from a host of pilferers. He built most sincere affection; which the unsuspicious old man, with his heart glad, reported to his plain simple dame, who rejoiced with him over their imagined treasure.

He was at this time about eight and but one door, but windows

It built like the very prolike to the croft 1 mentioned and the behaved equally and again, my dear Barry, we must be at beginning of the tale, the very prolike to the croft 1 mentioned at the beginning of the tale, the very prolike to the croft 1 mentioned at the beginning of the tale, the very prolike to the croft 1 mentioned at the beginning of the tale, the very prolike to the croft 1 mentioned at the beginning of the tale, the very prolike to the croft 1 mentioned at the beginning of the tale, the very prolike to the croft 1 mentioned at the beginning of the tale, the very prolike to the croft 1 mentioned at the beginning of the tale, the very prolike to the croft 1 mentioned at the beginning of the tale, the very prolike to the croft 1 mentioned at the beginning of the tale, the very prolike to the croft 1 mentioned at the beginning of the tale, the very prolike to the croft 1 mentioned at the beginning of the tale, the very prolike to the croft 1 mentioned at the beginning of the tale, the very prolike to the croft 1 mentioned at the beginning of the tale, the very prolike to the croft 1 mentioned at the beginning of the tale, the very prolike to the croft 1 mentioned at the beginning of the tale, the very prolike to the croft 1 mentioned at the beginning of the tale, the very prolike to the croft 1 mentioned at the beginning of the tale, the very prolike to the croft 1 mentioned at the beginning of the tale, the very prolike to the croft 1 mentioned at the beginning of the tale, the very prolike to the croft 1 mentioned at the beginning of the tale, the very prolike to the croft 1 mentioned at the croft 1 mentioned at the beginning of the tale, the very prolike to the croft 1 mentioned at the croft 1 mentioned at the croft 1 ment most sincere affection; which the unsus- himself a house, in the croft I mentioned

without relation, who was too lame to go green when the men of that time and their tioned market town on one of his suspicious out, and of course had no visiters. It was unworthy bones are forgotten. well known in the neighborhood that he Cumberland's memoirs were also just He soon scraped an acquaintance, after had withdrawn large sums from the differ, published. He was a prolific writer, but pected that these sr sion that when the cat is away the mice cincts of which he was never known to genius. He died in 1811. He projected

The old banker was a churn of the mil- age and wealth were calculated upon to a ed for some years, and was a place nuch ler's, through whose instrumentality he had invested large sums in excellent mortgages. He allowed himself to be pumped by Mawby, with the connivance of the miller; and, consequently, by winking replies to and, consequently, by winking replies to These he always met on the door-step, his eager inquiries, made out the miller to which was his his only audience-chamber

William's affection sank down to zero, That solitary old man sat, as long as although it had for months been burn- day-light lasted, at a window overlooking wherein the Source of Moral Motion'is dis-

coping that they did not suspect his sus- alarmed by the appearance of Mawby's occupy, nor the brotherhood in whose repeat his visits, as the dog appeared to have taken a sudden dislike to him, in which he was joined by himself and his old man still sitting unmoved, although the land ensign-bearers of Imagination. daughter. At the same time, to ease his glass frame had been smashed by the dog's . We will ascend from the critics to the mind as to the state of their affairs, he exit. After repeated calls, which met with

would be his last moment of security .-It therefore spread itself for more evil, and sunbeams." was split into forty lawsuits, for the benefit of every one but the rightful heirs."

We make some further extracts from the "Experiences of Literature and Literary men," in Jerrold's News:

Among the disgraceful actions of the British Government, had been the encouragement of the most unprincipled libellers of the people of France, individually and collectively. One of the foremost of this race of unprincipled forgers was the no-torious Lewis Goldsmith. He had already put together the "Revolutionary Plurarch." "Secret History of the Court of Bonaparte," from personal knowledge, out-heroded Herod. The name of every French

About this time, or a little before, ar peared Beresford's second volume of the "Miseries of Human Life." This work speedily ran through four editions. The second volume was by no means equal to sorts of penalties and spring-guns to the his control. Here his suspicions had nearly the first. While we write, we recall one unwary trespassers. His old father was a finished him off-for he suspected, during of the miseries, for we are suffering from merry hearted, plain old man, who never put his harvest, that his shocks were pulled and it:—"Compelled all the morning to under-himself under the infliction of doubts; for robbed in the night. He therefore hired a go the jargon of yells, drays, and screams, dustmen, beggars, muffin-mongers, needy had not the slightest idea that he was better slugs. The first night his suspicions would knife-grinders, bambalio, clangor, strider do, soothed the irksomness of his theolog-

His treatment here was cruel and unjust. not merely by the rabid Birmingham Church and King mob, but by those who Rome: "That you have just subjects of indeath of this great man, the Rev. Mr. noways doubt; who can live in the world casion, honorably, and with true Christian believe me, dear Barry, that the arms with feeling, declared his sincere sorrow for the which the ill-dispositions of the world are spirit of animosity he had previously dis- to be combated, and the qualities by which Hatton, not six years before his decease, the indulgence to others, and a great deal of he heard of the fate of his friend Priestley's ties of a mean spirit, as some may possibly house, chapel, and laboratory. "I heard think them, but virtues of a great and noble they had set out for Hatton to attack me; kind, and such as dignify our nature, as had they come I should have got off.—
much as they contribute to repose and forThey would have burned my house and
tune; for nothing can be so unworthy of a library; they might, but that would not well-composed soul as to pass away life in have made me change my friendship for Priestley." The civil authorities and the were placed so that he could see all that au hority. Priestley never recovered half was going on on every side. was going on on every side.

He had only one domestic, an old cripple from our shores—he whose name will be

eculative gentlemen irradiate. A fashionable dramatic author quite assured as to the old man's positive imposed tomb.

In the course of time his old domestic mate terms. John Wilson Croker's assisthousand tortuous ways to make inquiries.

Was conveyed to the village churchyard, tance was tendered to the work at a very thousand tortuous ways to make inquiries. clined the offer, as he could not tolerate a

the young suitor might not be wanting in some of the qualities he thought necessary ple people of the village; but all offers he This was at the Northumberland Coffee for the girl's happiness.

medley of metaphysics and politics. His "Travels to discover the Source of Moral Motion, and the Apocalypse of Nature

BY WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

In the present age nearly all people are critics, even to the pen, and treat the graves writers with a sort of taproom familiarity Here was rather an awkward denouement, light, and reconnoitre. But there sat the dip a twig in the gutter, and drag it across lease, and departed home crest-fallen, A week had elapsed, and the village was But neither the place which this sheet is to picions.

The next morning he received a polite note from the miller, begging him 'not to back to the croft. Many followed him, marks. I would rather set them right about

begged to say that any respectable young no attention, they forced their way into the tract them in the greatest number. These man, who pleused his daughter's taste. house. ouse. poets are fond of playing a little go with Everything in the chamber was neat and fairies and witches, and other such idle outcomfortable. There sat the poor old man of-the-way creatures; whereas the better, in his large arm-chair, dead and alone. Of and truct, and stronger, hath always a body what value were those riches now which in readiness to put his soul into. Shaks-Not many months after this, he lost his had closed his heart against all the pleasures peare, and Milton, and Chaucer, have insimple minded mother. Her death gave of this beautiful world, against the posses finitely more imagination than any of those sion of a wife, children, kindred, friends? to whom the quality is peculiarly attribufault-for he was continually laying traps There was no will, for he suspected the ted. It is not inconsistent with vigor and moment he made it in any one's favor, that gravity. There may be a large and effuse light without "the motes that people the

> Imagination follows the steps of Home throughout the Troad, from the ships on the strand to Priam and Helen on the walls; Imagination played with the baby Astyanax at the departure of Hector from Andromache, and was present at the noblest scene in all the Iliad, where (to repeat a verse of Cowper more beautiful than Ho-

mer's own of Achilles) On the old man's head, and pushed it gently away." No less potently does imagination urge on Æschylus from the range of beacons to the other of his contemporaries, not excepting Keats: it shines out gloriously in Alfred Tennyson: and in Aubrey de Vere it penetrates the innermost depths of a profound and capacious mind.

House in which Napoleon was Born. "In the immediate vicinity of la Place

du Marche is the little retired square called Place Letizia, in which stands the house where Napoleon Bonaparte was born. On asking permission to sketch the interior my request was courteously granted; but, I observed, the worthy family studiously avoided coming in contact with me, owing to the false report which the agent of the French police had set affoat respecting my being employed by our government as a spy. A servant of the house was allowed to wait upon me- and from her I learned the particular history of this noted mansion. All the rooms were respectably furnished; the one in which Napoleon was born had curtains hanging from its windows, as tender almost as tissue-paper, which the female attendant informed me were not allowed to be touched, except with the greatest possible

"For all things here," said she, "ever to the chairs and tables, are held in the greatest veneration by the family who occusacred, because they all existed when Napoleon was born in this apartment," Six Weeks in Corsica.

Burke wrote as follows to his captious friend Barry, while studying his art at played towards the illustrious dead. Dr. it is to be reconciled to us, and we reconon asking him if he was not alarmed when distrust of ourselves; which are not quali- ciety. Sidney wrote :bickerings and litigations; in snarling and scoffing with every one about us. Again

The rarest essence of all human thought! Cambridge, Feb. 20th, 1849

The following lines are from the pen of James R. Lowell, and possess quite as much unde-niable truth as eloquent poetry:

Hark! the rustle of a dress. Stiff with lavish costliners; Here comes one whose cheeks would flush But to have her garments brush 'Gainst the girl whose firgers thin Wove the weary 'broidery in; Andlin midnight chill and murk, Stitched her life into the work— Bending backward from her toil, Lest the tears her silk might soil;

A REMARKABLE proof of the unprinci-pled character of criticism I well remember occurred in the case of Byron, and his 'Hours of Idleness," published when their from that work:-"We are well off to have got so much from a man of this Lord's had avowed his approbation. station, who does not live in a garret, but

have since published their contributions to the Review, and several of them, who would have done better for their credit to have kept their vanity under, were forced ners at Wimbledon House, which we alto apologise for unjust criticisms, and to ways regarded as a classical spot from the dient or a matter of choice, but every one who writes anonymously, if an honourable son, and so on, for the pleasure of dining The system was fully appreciated, and the acter after Tooke died. Quarterly Review naturally arose in op-

who cannot remember the intense bigotry, the slavish feeling, the state of the judicial bench, a tool in the hands of the Crown, bath of Agamemnon; nor expand less po-tently the vulture's wing over the lacerated press enslaved, illiberality, and ignorance figured in public life in France, in two volumes, in 1804, and of all the characters, by the most atracious fictions, he made monster to work upon the prejudices of John Butl. He next forged memoirs of Talley. The most work and the most work and the most work and the most glorious of her works. Imagination of the contributors was undoubtedly the Rev. Sidney Smith, the first most glorious of her works. Imagination of the contributors was undoubtedly the Rev. Sidney Smith, the first most glorious of her works. Imagination of the contributors was undoubtedly the Rev. Sidney Smith, the first most glorious of her works. Imagination of the contributors was undoubtedly the Rev. Sidney Smith, the first most glorious of her works. Imagination of the contributors was undoubtedly the Rev. Sidney Smith, the first most glorious of her works. Imagination of the contributors was undoubtedly the Rev. Sidney Smith, the first most glorious of her works. Imagination of the contributors was undoubtedly the Rev. Sidney Smith, the first most glorious of her works. Imagination of the contributors was undoubtedly the Rev. Sidney Smith, the first most glorious of her works. Imagination of the contributors was undoubtedly the Rev. Sidney Smith, the first most glorious of her works. Imagination of the contributors was undoubtedly the Rev. Sidney Smith, the first most glorious of her works. Imagination of the contributors was undoubtedly the Rev. Sidney Smith, the first most glorious of her works. Imagination of the contributors was undoubtedly the Rev. Sidney Smith, the first most glorious of her works. Imagination of the contributors was undoubtedly the Rev. Sidney Smith, the first most glorious of her works. Imagination of the contributors was undoubtedly the Rev. Sidney Smith, the first most glorious of her works. Imagination of the contributors was undoubtedly the Rev. Sidney Smith, the first most glorious of her works. Imaginatio his personal knowledge, so as to stagger through the triple world. Southey, whom had for a contributor the present, now abthought he had discovered evident traces late, he had an engagement to go to some tacking the mule sex, he libelled the fe. sede, showed in Thalaba and Kehama in who had been at first a Tory and then a neighboring dance, so he he cent all the males in a farrago which he styled the comparably more Imagination than any Whig reviewer; and, climbing to popuservants to bed and locked the back and "Female Revolutionary Plutarch;" and a other of his contemporaries, not excepting larity that way, and, using the last for his private end of rank and place, turned again to his early predilections. Lord Murray was another of the early contribu-

tors. The speers in the Edinburg at the slave Abolitionists are said to have been the work of Brougham, who afterwards, with that happy facility of adapting his principles to the personal interests of the moment, took the opposite side of the ques-tion. Of editors, Mr. Jeffrey was confessedly the first of his day. He was not only, when he pleased, an acute, impartial. and learned critic, but he possessed that general knowledge which qualified him for examining and testing the soundness of the writings of others on a variety of topics.— This long-standing work, with all its defects, did great good to Freedom, and much service to Liberal principles down to the time when Jeffrey resigned the renowned editorship. Then, indeed, Liberal principles had become steady enough to make their own way. There was this difference too, between the Edinburg and its rival, of ents of the men I have named was powerful and far beyond any the Tories could mus-ter. It was doubly so with reason fight. ing against corruption, bad policy, and inustice. Strength and sound sense were its characteristics in the main, and to this was added the humour of Sidney Smith. purely his own, original, playful, and, when necessary, superlatively contemptu-

knew much better. Thirty years after the dignation always, and of anger often 1 do ous. The Quarterly never exhibited anything approaching the humor of Peter Plymley, as Smith was often styled. Ever the friend of the friendless, his serious were equal to his humorous papers. Smith left dawning of the after man. I must give it all. A Dr. Longford had preached a very dull sermon on behalf of the Humane So.

"An accident which happened to the gentleman reviewing this sermon, proved, in the most striking manner, the importance of this charity by restoring to life persons in whom the wital power is appended. He in whom the vital power is suspended. He was discovered with Dr. Longford's discourse lying open before him in a state of most profound sleep, from which he could the airs of "Lucia di Lammermoor" and "It was not only in the Roman customs," It was not only in the Roman customs, not, by any means, be awakened for a great the "Barber of Seville." Never did similar the rules prescribed by the Royal Humane Society, flinging in the smoke of tobacco, applying hot flannels, and carefully removing the discourse itself to a great dismoving the discourse itself to a great dismoving the discourse itself to bis discon tance, the critic was restored to his discon- hended what might be the state of existence solate brothers. The only account he could give of himself was, that he remembers reading on regularly, till he came to the following pathetic account of a drowned in which he was plunged. Sounds, pertradesmen; beyond which he recollects fume, light, reached him only by minute no burden but its own wheels, whereas that

I ever looked upon Sidney Smith with feeling of respect and envy—respect for his manly support of all that was philan-thropic and good, envy at his pure English numerous and so hurried, one upon the oth.

quence and animation compared to Sidney
Smith was striking. Venerable in years,
then 75, the good bishop might have lest
Some of his former power. Porteous had It was a poor affair. The want of elosucceeded Lowth, and I expected more, perhaps, than I had a right to do. Smith was eloquent, earnest, and touching. Por. teus's sermon was like ninety-nine out of a

Massillon, Boardeloue, and Bossuet, I never greatly admired.

We have spoken of Sir Richard Phil-lips, the bookseller, of Bridge-street, Black-friats. He was a native of London, and 'Hours of Idleness," published when their author was but eighteen years old, and highly creditable to those talents which were afterwards to cast confusion upon the spirit in which the Edinburg Review handled them. The reviewers no doubt imagined young Byron a sucking Tory, and pronounced judgment and sentence according to Never was even profit or title in the bookseller, of Bridge-Street, Black friats. He was a native of London, and became a bookseller at Leicester, and proprietor of the Leicester Herald. He was prospectived for publishing Paine's "Rights of Man," and imprisoned for it twelve months! His house and shop were burned by accident at Leicester, and he came up to London, and the came a bookseller at Leicester, and proprietor of the Leicester Herald. He was prospectively and imprisoned for it twelve months! His house and shop were burned by accident at Leicester, and he came up to London, and the came a bookseller at Leicester, and proprietor of the Leicester Herald. He was prospectively and imprisoned for it twelve months! ly. Never was even party criticism more ungenerous or false. With a hundred others in the same work, it was clearly a zine. We used to lounge in his shop, and party affair. This review goes down to posterity—judiciously attached to the poems in one of Murray's editions of Byron, where it will be read where it wi where it will be read when the Review itself is no more. I quote its close thus, the sentiments and principles of which he

England had her reign of terror under thas the sway' of Newstead Abbey. Again, we say, let us be thankful, and, with honest Sancho, bid God bless the giver, nor look.

England had her reign of terror under Pitt, as well as France under Robespierre.

Pitt, as well as France under Robespierre.

Pitt's Ministry had talked of a list of perwe say, let us be thankful, and, with honest Sancho, bid God bless the giver, nor look the gift horse in the mouth!" This produced Byron's "English Bards and Scotch duced Byron's "English Bards and Scotch the supposed, had retired to rest. The door opened, and his excellent host reappeared in the monstrous convictions and dear boy," said the last of persons to be decimated, and Fox was said to have been in the list, if the court had such that the supposed, had retired to rest. The door opened, and his excellent host reappeared in his dressing-gown and slippers. "My Reviewers." That poem went through ceeded in the monstrous convictions and four editions. The review that caused it bloodshed it desired of the members of the corresponding society. Pitt took away the appeared in 1807.

I well recollect the noise made by the notice of this attack in the Edinburg, when the satire appeared; a proof that the public felt that party spirit governed the criticism. Some of the leading writers

We did not know Horne Tooke, but reto apologise for unjust criticisms, and to alter passages which, as anonymous writers, they had put forth. There are times with Junius. Tooke had but a small inters, they had put forth. There are times with Junius and the send him pressure of the when anoymous publication may be expecome. His visitors used to send him preswho writes anonymously, if an honourable son, and so on, for the pleasure of dining give way. We have, therefore, after due person, can never be ashamed of what he with him. I remember it was said that deliberation—I must own not altogether person, can never be ashamed of what he with min. while Burdett was his scholar the latter got without hesitation—made up our minds in tions they omitted altogether, in their recent all his notoriety, but returned gradually to publications, the public can never know. his own miserable and mean natural char-

A writer in Chambers's Journal recalls A writer in Chambers's Journal recalls the Tory side.

The Edinburg Review was begun in 1802, and had it supported those Liberal principles alone, under which it was established, and had it but made high feeling its guide, it would have deserved unalloyed praise. That it had high merit in relation to those times there is no doubt. Those who cannot remember the intense bigotry, tised by the Assassins. But the author Theodore Gautier, has given the most won-derful account of its effects—from his own be so won. Well! well! say no more

the soul; and as the means of being in an ecstatic state are not in the power of all. his personal knowledge, so as to stagger through the triple world. Southey, whom had for a continuous the most credulous. Not content with at it is become the fashion to decry and superthe most credulous. Not content with at it is become the fashion to decry and superthe most credulous. Not content with at it is become the fashion to decry and superthe most credulous. Not content with at it is become the fashion to decry and superthe most credulous. Not content with at it is become the fashion to decry and superthe most credulous. Not content with at it is become the fashion to decry and superthe most credulous. Not content with at it is become the fashion to decry and superthe most credulous. Not content with at it is become the fashion to decry and superthe most credulous. The label and the fashion to decry and superthe most credulous at the fashion to decry and superthe most credulous. The label and the fashion to decry and then at the fash and the fash an madness-one under the form of wine, the others under that of tobacco and hashish." a "There, there, go along, Mrs. -He then proceeds to say, that a few min. turned his wife out of the room, and le utes after swallowing some of the preparation, a sudden overwhelming sensation took was to be done? Common humanity, to possession of him. It appeared to him that his body was dissolved, that he had become transparent. He clearly saw in his chest the hashish which he had swal. graciously received .- Memoirs of Hook. lowed, under the form of an emerald, from which a thousand little sparks issued. His evelashes were lengthened out indefinitely, know no other measure of worth than the and rolled like threads of gold around ivory toil of acquisition and its palpable results, balls, which turned with an inconceivable be capable of estimating the calm operarapidity. Around him were spacklings of tion of taste upon the outward and inward precious stones of all colors, changes c'er- man, while they regard the fortuitous disnally produced, like the play of the kaliedo- advantages of polite literature, without is scope, He every now and then saw his essential benefits. The man without per-friends who were round him disfigured—ception of form despises all grace in elehalf-men, half-plants, some with the wings quence as corruption, all elegance in conof the ostrich, which they were constant- versation as hypocrisy, all delicacy and ly shaking. So strange were these, that loftiness of demeanor as exaggeration and he burst into fits of laughter; and to affection. He can never forgive it in the join in the apparent ridiculousness of the favorite of the graces, that as a companion, affair, he began throwing the cushions in he adorns all circles, as a man of business the air, catching and turning them with the moulds all heads to his designs, as an aurapidity of an Indian juggler. One genthor, imprints, perhaps, his spirit on the tleman spoke to him in Italian, which the whole of his century, while he, the victim which we shall presently speak, that the Edinburg appeared with a large part of Toryism, all the fashion of the day, and all a few minutes he recovered his habitwriters in place, of known fame, Church, ual calmness, without any bad effect, with- as a stone from its place." out headache, and only astonished at what

fuence of the drug. On this occasion the vision was more complicated and more extraordinary. In the air there were millions its fury on the good grain, equally as on of butterflies, confusedly luminous, shaking the chaff; on the profane, as on the sacred, their wings like fans. Gigantic flowers which, wherever it passes, leaves only des with chalices of crystal, large peonies upon olation and ruin; digs even into the bowels beds of gold and silver, rose and surround- of the earth, and fixes itself on things the ed him with the crackling sound that accom- most hidden; turns into vile ashes, what panies the explosion in the air of fire-works. only a moment before, had appeared to us His hearing acquired new power; it was enormously developed. He heard the noise of colors. Green, red, blue, yellow, sounds when it was apparently smothered up and reached him in waves. A glass thrown almost extinct; which blackens what down, the cracking of a sofa, a word pronounced low, vibrated and rolled within and delights before it destroys."
him like peals of thunder. His own voice Fautt Finding and Public sounded so loud that he feared to speak. lest he should knock down the walls, or ate Etrurian, who found fault with the manrays, in the midst of which he heard magic which is long used, and well oiled, goes style and exquisite humor.

I went one day to St. Paul's to hear the Bishop of London, Dr. Beilby Porteus, of whose poem on Death I had heard much.

It was a poor after. The most of the posible and so nurried, one upon the other dance; yet God has made them part of the oak. In so doing, He has given us a lesson not to deny the stout heartedness within, because we see the lightsomeness without.

hundred modern sermons, every-day as to matter: flat, cold, and lifeless. I, too, was always, and still remain, fond of the French preachers. The beauty of their will soar to a god.

A Saying of the Artist Maydon.

Look down upon genius and he will rise as that those who are the most alert in discovering the faults in a work of genius, we take it.

There is nothing so certain, we take it.

as that those who are the most alert in discovering the faults in a work of genius, we take it.

The Blue Bird's song we soon shall her Sweet harbinger of Spring! Its notes are welcome to my ear, I love to hear it sing!

It comes the soonest of its race, And flies with gentle wing; It seeks the old frequented place, And there it loves to sing

Come gent Vird and, let us hear Thy early notes of Spring, And may thy mate, as wont, be near To share the joys ye bring Come, build the nest, the hollow ran

Is where it used to be; The food ye want, it shall not fail, The Blue Bird's song I love to hear. Sweet harbinger of Spring! Its notes are welcome to my ear, I love to hear it sing!

Husband Catching. Of a certain divine an anecdote is told which Hook used to say exceeded any specimen of cool assurance that even he had exhibited. A young clerical friend of his, staying at his house, happened to be sitting up one night reading, after the family, as dear boy," said the latter, seating himself and looking pathetically at his guest, " have a few words to say-don't look alarm ed-they will prove agreeable enough to you—rely upon it. The fact is, Mis, and myself have for some time observed the attention which you have paid to Bet. sey. We can make every allowance knowing your excellent principles as we do, for the diffidence which has hitherto tied your tongue, but it has been carried far enough In a worldly point of view, Betsey, of course, might do better, yet we have all the very dear to us—and where her happines is at stake all minor considerations must the match. What must be, must be, rou are a worthy fellow, and therefore, at a word, you have our free and cordial con. sent. Only make our child happy, and we are chary. Anxiety sharpens them. We

considerate papa bestowed a most affect ticnate kiss upon his daughter, who was at this inneture led into the room by her ma. the lovers (?) to their tete-a-tete. What

say nothing of politeness, demanded nothing less than a proposal; it was tendered cordingly, and we need scarcely add, very

"The tongue of the slanderer," says Massillon, "is a devouring fire which tarcannot consume, and sometimes sparkles

Perpetual complaints, to use the

"In the society of thine equals thon shal enjoy more pleasure; in the society of thy superiors thou shalt find more profit; to be the best in the company is the way to grow worse: the best means to grow better is to

be the worst there." -- Qnarles. Alertness in Seeing Faults. There is nothing so certain, we take it, are the least touched with its beauties.